ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,839—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th April.
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th „
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	9th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th „
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 10th March, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st May, 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	18th April 1903
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	17th May 1903
b CHINA	F. Mosca	5,400	15th June 1903
b SILESIA		5,159	18th June 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	20th April, 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 9th April, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES

AT
REDUCED RATES,

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

W M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on FRIDAY, the 17th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,127 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th April, at 12 noon, calling at Kurrachee, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th April at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 15th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 15th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th April, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE,
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	16th April 1903
S. S. SOMALI	2,655	Birch	30th „ 1903
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Winiker	13th May 1903

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 13th April, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Marcantetti	4th June 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Guigues, to sail on or about the 29th April, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort
and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

THE TIFFIN & DINING ROOMS OF INDIA.

(FITTED WITH ELECTRIC PUNKAHS)
SEATING CAPACITY FOR OVER 250 GUESTS.

SPECIALITIES.

ICED DRAUGHT ALE AND STOUT.

AMERICAN DRINKS.

**BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS, AND
DINNERS.**

TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE

SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.
BAND OF THE 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 7—9 P. M.

BILLIARD ROOM.

The best appointed in INDIA. Four First-Class Tables fitted with ROBERTS LOW CUSHIONS.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BOMBAY.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000.
GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.
MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

President :— ALEXIS MORETON MANDEVILLE. Cablegrams :— "PLENARILY LONDON." BEDFORD McNEIL } COLES
MOREING AND NEAL }

N.B.—A Handbook fully explaining the business operations of the Exchange can be had on application free from the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

ALL WITH LEVER ESCAPEMENT AND ADJUSTED COMPENSATION BALANCE WHEEL, WINDING ONCE A WEEK.

In Ormolu Gilt Cases and outer Leather Travelling Cases.

TIMEPIECES,
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 85.

ALARUMS,
On Gong or Bell, Rs. 45 to Rs. 75.

CLOCKS,
Striking Hours and Half Hours, Rs. 95 to Rs. 140.

REPEATERS,
Striking Hours when Interrogated, Rs. 130 to Rs. 275.

QUARTER REPEATERS,
Striking Hours and all Quarters when interrogated, from Rs. 190 to Rs. 350.

CALENDAR WITH REPEATER.
And some additionally supplied with Alarum, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 385.

REPEATER WITH ALARUM.
In various sizes, from Rs. 180 to Rs. 390.

MIGNON REPEATERS.
With Enamelled or Gilt Dials, smallest size, Rs. 120 to Rs. 280.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WEDDING RECEPTIONS,
EVENING PARTIES,

PICNICS, DANCES, AT HOME, ETC., ETC.,

SUPPLIED WITH

ICES, CAKES,

AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES

AT SHORT NOTICE

BY

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

BECK & CO'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK **PILSENER BEER.**
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.

SARDINES. { Royans Victoria.
„ a la Tomate.
Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE CONCERT

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE

ADAMS WYLIE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL,

IS UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED

UNTIL

THURSDAY, APRIL 16,

AT 9-30 P. M.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to assist :—

Mrs. Crowe, Madam Duran, Mrs. Bollam, Miss Crum, Miss Clara-Proctor, Mr. Basil-Scott, Mr. Faulkner, Capt. Moore, and others.

By kind permission of Capt. Creagh and Officers, the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play Selections.

Tickets already issued for TUESDAY are available for THURSDAY.

Plan and Tickets at Messrs. ROSE & Co., Rampart Row.

THE WIDOW of P. W. D. Officer living near Bath, wishes TO MEET with GIRL of ten or twelve to live in her Family, share Lessons and Classes with her daughter of twelve. Resident Governess, special care bestowed on delicate child. Terms inclusive. Highest references.

ADDRESS—Mrs. LAUGHLIN,
Kolhapur, S. M. C.

NOTICE TO IRON MERCHANTS.

WANTED about 100 Tons of 8" CAST-IRON PIPES (Spigot and Socket) and about 5 Tons of Specials 8". For Specifications and other Particulars apply to

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Rajpipla State (Nandod).

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HAJEE EBRAHIM BROS. beg to inform their numerous Customers that their Establishment has been REMOVED to No. 1, Sitaram Buildings, next to Crawford Market.

The BOOT and SHOE DEPARTMENT will REMAIN in their Old Premises, No. 1, Upper Storey, opposite Crawford Market.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our business will be hereafter CARRIED on under the name of DUNCAN, STRATTON & Co.

The Membership of the firm will remain unchanged and we shall continue to represent all the firms we have been connected with for so many years.

SHALLIS & DUNCAN,
Hydraulic and General Engineers.
3 Marine Street, Bombay, 6th April, 1903.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 5-30 P.M.

Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

MAX MINCK & Co., LAHORE.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

Intend forming their business into a Company, Limited, 8 per cent. on paid up Shares guaranteed.

Apply for Prospectus, The SECRETARY to the Proposed MAX MINCK & Co., Ld., Lahore.
Lahore, 15th March, 1903.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG. CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 14th Inst., at 4 P. M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1ST. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets, and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1902.

2ND. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1902.

3RD. To appoint two Directors in place of those who are retiring by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4TH. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG. Co., LD.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 29th Inst. both days inclusive.

Bombay, 1st April, 1903.

COCHIN STATE 4 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1903 FOR Rs. 10,00,000.

WITH the Sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, Tenders from persons resident in India are invited by the COCHIN DARBAR for a LOAN of Rs, 10,00,000 upon Debentures bearing interest at four per cent. per annum, which will be issued for the sum of Rs. 100, or some multiple of Rs. 100. The Loan now issued will be repayable in 15 years, *i. e.* on the 15th of July, 1918, and the Customs Revenue of the State amounting to Rs. 1,10,500 per annum, which amount is guaranteed to the Cochin Darbar by the Government of India under the Interportal Trade Convention of 1865, will be set apart as a Sinking Fund for the interest and repayment of this Loan.

2. Tenders will be received by the Diwan of Cochin up to the 31st May, 1903.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit, either in Currency Notes or a Draft on the Bank of Madras, Cochin, equivalent to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered. If the Tender is accepted the deposit will be taken in part payment but it will be forfeited if after the acceptance of the Tender the allotment tendered is not fully paid up on or before the 15th of July 1903.

4. For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

N. PATTABHIRAMA RAU,
Diwan of Cochin.

Office of the Diwan of Cochin, Ernakulam 31st March, 1903.

RE MOHAMED HAJI HABIB & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons CLAIMING against or being indebted to the above Firm are required to send in their claims or to pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to Mr. CASSUM HABIB, at Cutlery Bazaar, one of the Trustees who are appointed under a Deed of Composition, dated 28th July, 1902, within one month from this date after the expiration of which time the assets of the said Firm will be dealt with by the said Trustees having regard only to claims of which notice has been received, and proceedings will be taken for recovery of amounts due to the said firm.—Dated this fifth day of March, 1903.

SULEMAN SOMJI,
કાસમ હબીબ, દા૦ પોતે,
i.e., CASSUM HABIB,
અબુ સાલે મામદ,
i.e., ABOO SALEH MAHOMED,
હાશમ મામદ,
i.e., HASAM MAHOMED,
ગુલામ હુશેન ઇશમાઇલ,
i.e., GOOLAM HOOSEIN ISMAIL.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS

OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

I. O. R.

THE EASTERN STAR TENT, No. 224,

WILL HOLD

A QUADRILLE PARTY

IN THE

TOWN HALL,

ON FRIDAY, 24TH APRIL, 1903, AT 9 P. M.

Tickets, Non Members, Rs. 4 including 2 Ladies. Members Rs. 3.

Tickets obtainable from any Member of the TENT, also the SECRETARY.

S. S. "CITY OF DUNDEE."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 11th April, 1903.

S. S. "BOMBAY MARU"

FROM

TOKIO, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, AND COLOMBO,

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per the above Steamer are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on MONDAY, the 13th instant, and requested TO TAKE immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS at VICTORIA DOCK, No. 10. The Steamer having arrived under GENERAL AVERAGE, CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS OF LADING and INVOICES to Messrs. LIDBITTER & Co., Average Adjusters, Apollo Street, and sign the Average Bond, and pay to them a deposit of two per cent. on the value of their goods before applying to the Undersigned for Delivery Orders. The Company's Surveyor, Mr. F. E. HARDCASTLE, will attend daily in the Shed. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No survey will be held on packages warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusun Kaisha,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 13th April, 1903.

BEST QUALITY.

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES OF NORTH BRITISH RUBBER TYRE COMPANY, LD.

No. 620.

TYRE for 13-4 Channel Rs. 2-6 per foot.
Do. for 1 1½ „ „ 1-14 „

SOLD BY

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINING LAW BOOKS, BOOK STANDS CUPBOARD, &c.

By order of N. C. MacLeod, Esq. Official Assignee, H. C., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th April, 1903, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the very valuable Library belonging to Mr. Framjee Rustomjee Vicajee, barrister-at-law, an insolvent. The sale shall be resumed from Lot No. 477 and Furniture, viz :—Teak and Blackwood glass door, cupboards, revolving book stand, writing tables, drawers' bookstands, oblong table chair, &c.

Books and Furniture on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 14th April, 1903.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 77 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.

CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

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Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000,			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

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W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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Reserve Fund .... " 15,00,000
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

PALMER—March 3, at 220, South Norwood Hill, London—Mary, widow of General Henry Palmer, Indian Army, and daughter of the late Thomas Fraser, of Crailing Hall, Roxburghshire, in her 89th year.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LEACH—April 2, at Amraoti Camp, of failure of heart's action, George William Leach, Pleader, High Court, aged 47 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ASHE—April 8, at Mackay's Gardens, Madras, the wife of R Ashe, I C S, of a daughter.

SCOTT O'CONNOR—March 26, at Shillong, the wife of V C Scott O'Connor, Comptroller of Assam, of a son.

DEATH.

POWELL—April 2, at Saharanpur, Mrs Jane Powell, aged 73 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 0-40m, 1-21a. Low water, 6-31m., 7-3a.

Easter Tuesday.

Maneckjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Hornby Road, 4 p. m.

C. M. S. MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.—A public missionary meeting will be held to-day at 6 p. m. in the C. M. S Mission Church Hall, Girgaum. This is the Conference Week of the C. M. S Mission, and several of the missionaries from the mofussil will speak at the meeting, Mr. H. E. E. Procter will preside.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—On Sunday evening a portion of the second floor of a house in Mustan Tank Road belonging to the Trustees of the Khoja Jamatkhana gave way and fell on the first floor. A Mahomedan mendicant woman, named Amirbai, who happened to be on the first floor of the house at the time, was slightly injured.

MR. P. C. TARAPOREWALLA'S LECTURE.—The sixth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-45 p. m. to-day by Mr. Pestonjee Cursetji Taraporewalla. The topic selected for the evening is "Cultivation of the Gujarati Language and Literature." The lecture is open to the public.

BURGLARY AT DADAR.—Keshew Hurrischunder, a Brahmin priest, residing at Bhandarwada Road, Dadar, has reported to the police that he locked up his residence about two months ago and went to live in a camp at Matoonga. On the 11th instant when complainant's servant Luximon Balloo went to the house as he occasionally did he found the place broken into and ornaments and pieces of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 412, stolen from cupboards.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi, other places in Sind and Muscat, per s. s. Goalpara, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-day.—Specially superscribed correspondence for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Daressalam, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, per extra s. s. Putiala, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

EXPLOSION IN A CART.—On Saturday morning Kania Rowjee was driving a cart containing seven wooden boxes containing some fluid, believed to be phosphorus, from the Port Trust godowns in Sewri Road to the Grant Road Railway station. While the cart was proceeding along Chinchboogly Road, one of the boxes burst and the contents fumed up. Kania threw the boxes off and when the stuff was exposed to the air it blazed up. The fire-brigade came on the scene and attempted to extinguish the flames, but water increased the fire, which was eventually put out by throwing on it a quantity of sand.

THEFT ON THE S. S. PENINSULAR.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Hartles charged Yakubkhan Ibrahimji, a dock labourer, with the theft of a cotton sheet, valued at Rs. 5 belonging to the P. and O. s. s. Peninsular. On the 9th instant the accused was searched by a police sepoy on duty at the gate in the docks, and the sheet was found on his person. On being questioned by the sepoy he said he had bought it from the Chore Bazaar. The sepoy took him to the ship where the sheet was identified. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and the Officers, the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

Fest March.........	Tannhauser	Wagner.
Overture	Guillaume Tell	Rossini.
Selection	The Rose of Persia............	Sullivan.
Russian Dance ...	Dance des Zauves	Leslie.
Fantasia	A Pastoral Scene..............	Hume.
Valse..................	La Reine de Cœurs...........	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THE CROWN OF THE VIRGIN MARY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged R. D'Souza, a Goanese, with the theft of a gold crown belonging to C. B. L'Souza, also a Goanese. The complainant and the accused lived together in a room in Goa Street. The complainant had kept the crown on the head of an image of the Virgin Mary in his room. The accused disappeared with the crown on Sunday and pledged it with a Marwari. Yesterday morning the complainant saw the accused at the Bazar Gate Police Station and questioned him about it. On his denying all knowledge about it he made him over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30; in default of paying the fine, to undergo 30 days' rigorous imprisonment.

RETIREMENT OF ANOTHER HIGH COURT OFFICIAL.—From to-day Mr. J. L. Britto, Acting Assistant Registrar, on the Appellate Side of the High Court, retires on pension after good and faithful work extending over thirty-four years. He began official life in 1869 as a clerk in the court, and rose to fill in succession the posts of Superintendent of the Criminal Department, the Civil Department, and the Correspondence Department. Thereafter he occupied the responsible post of Nazir of the Court. In 1886 he rose to the office of head clerk to the Registrar of the Court. He was also appointed on several occasions to act as Clerk of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court and Clerk to the Judges, and held, more than a dozen times for varying periods, the gazetted appointment of Assistant Registrar on the Appellate Side. Mr. Britto was twice appointed to act as Deputy Registrar on the Original Side of the Court. During the whole period of his service of thirty-four years he had only eight months' privilege leave in the aggregate. He leaves the department with the best wishes of all with whom he came in contact.

ROBBING A POLICE SOWAR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Narayan Ramdin, a Hindu, with housebreaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 375, belonging to Mahadeodwari Thakordwari, Police Sowar No. 97. Evidence showed that on the 7th instant at 10 a. m. the complainant locked the door of his room and went on duty. On his return home at 5 p. m. the same day he found the door open and missed the property. The same evening the accused was arrested on suspicion at the Dadar Station by p.c. 577 of the G. I. P. Railway Police, and the property was recovered from him. He was brought down to the Victoria Terminus where the complainant identified the property. The accused said in his defence that the complainant was his uncle. His aunt, who had been very ill, had given him the property over a month ago, saying that he should return the property to her if she recovered, if not to keep it himself. She died some days after that. He, however, failed to bring evidence in support of his statements, and the complainant denied any relationship whatever with him. The Magistrate said that there was no evidence to prove the relationship of the accused with the complainant. The ornaments were found on his person, and his conduct on that day did not seem to be that of one who had been presented with ornaments. There was no doubt as to the fact of his having opened the door and stolen the property. He sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

AFFRAY AT MANDAVIE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, Inspector Stenson prosecuted Gainoo Babaji and three others on a charge of causing hurt to one, Gopal Gainoo, a cart driver. Mr. Athavle pleader, appeared to prosecute while Mr. Dalvi pleader defended the accused. The evidence showed that the complainant lived with his wife in a stable in Sholapur Street, Mandvie. On the morning of the 8th instant a goat belonging to the first accused Gainoo stole into the complainant's hut and ate away some food grains. The complainant's wife seized the goat, and the accused in attempting to take possession of his animal twisted the woman's hand. When the complainant returned home in the evening his wife informed him that she had been insulted by the accused Gainoo. The complainant went to Gainoo's hut, which was close by, to ask for an explanation, when Gainoo assaulted him with a stick inflicting injuries on the head and left arm. On an alarm being raised complainant's two brothers and a friend rushed to his assistance but they were in their turn also assaulted by the accused's brother Mukund and two others who had joined the affray. The police who had, in the meantime, been informed of the affray came on the scene and with the assistance of the people who had gathered there, succeeded in arresting accused Nos. 2 and 4. Accused Nos. 1 and 3, who had made off before the arrival of the police, were arrested on the following day. The complainant and others who were injured in the fight were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. The four accused persons were in the employ of Messrs George Service and Co, steel and iron merchants, Frere Road, and they lived in huts at the back of the Prince's Dock, and close to where the complainant and a large number of cartmen resided. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced No 1 to two months' rigorous impressonment and the rest to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each with the alternative of one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. R. RUBATTINO.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R. Rubattino, Capt. M. Saporiti leaving for Europe to-morrow morning. Saloon passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock No. 3 Shed at 10-30 a. m. for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers and native servants will have to be present at the Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 8 a.m. with all their baggages and kits:—

FOR GENOA.

Mrs Apcar
Capt G A H Beatty
Mr G Bettoni
Rev and Mrs Blair and infant
Miss A E Borthwick
Sir E Buck, Bart
Mr E P Caspersz
Lieut J Cipriano
Sir E C Cox, Bart
Lady E C Cox and child
Mr and Mrs A A Crawford and 2 children
Mr C Danvers
Mrs O De Rosario and infant
Mr A Durst
Mr A Foster
Miss A M Gardam
Mrs Guiness and child
Col and Mrs K P Gupta
Mr R W L Hawkins
Rev and Mrs J W Heyde
Major and Mrs T H Hill
Mr Hatton
Mr and Mrs E W Hodges
Mr G Isaia
Lieut J A Keble
Mr and Mrs A G Lawrie
Mrs T Lightfoot and child
Mr and Mrs H Liddell
Miss N Liddell
Mrs T Ling
Miss E Litchfield
Mr P Litchfield
Capt R C W Lukin
Mr M R Maitland
Miss A L McKenzie, M D
Mr J E Miller
Miss M Molloy
Mrs J T Morgan and child
Mr J Muir
Capt A Muzio
Mrs J Ogilvie
Mr J Ogilvie (Junior)
Genl and Mrs H P Peacock
Mr and Mrs Perera (from Aden)
Mr and Mrs Pessanha
Mr and Mrs F Peliti
Mr L Porter
Mrs Read
Rev and Mrs Redman and infant
Mrs Redman's Lady Companion and 2 infants
Mr F L Reid
Mr P Roscoe Allen
Miss Roscoe Allen
Mr F Rufener
Mrs Schmidt (from Aden)
Mr and Mrs T C Shaw and 2 boys
Two Misses Shaw
Mr and Mrs A E Shuttleworth
Miss J W Sinclair
Mrs W Skinner
Mr G A Somjee
Mr and Mrs W H Sprott and child
Mr and Mrs J Taylor
Miss Taylor
Mrs M Temple
Major C B Templer
Mrs Ferruzi and child (from Aden)
Mr J R Tickell
Major J G Turner
Right Rev Bishop P Vigano
Mr and Mrs C Wegmann and infant
Miss Weir
Miss A Wiles

FOR NEW YORK.

Mr and Mrs H W Dryden and infant
Doctor E Edman
Mrs C B Hill and girl
Rev and Mrs H E Isaacson, 5 children and 1 infant

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 14.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

525-02—F P Pavri—Mahomed Hoosum Bin Shaik Ahamed Makba vs Mahomed Ismail Makba and others. Part heard.
130-02—Little and Co—Chatoorbhuj Morarjee and others vs Jairam Giga—Ardeshir H D and Co. Part heard.
614-02—Bicknell M and M—Paul Brier and another vs Chotalal Jamnadas—K D Shroff.
80-01—Smetham B and N—Bhowram Raghoba and others vs Narayen Bhowram Deshmook and anothers—Bicknell M and M.
607-00—Bhaishanker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and W Co. Ld vs Luxmishanker Devshanker and another—K B Mehta.
270-01—Ardeshir H D and Co Harichand Sunderlal vs Goswami Shri Nursinglalee Mansuklal J and S
40-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Tarachund Lukmandas vs Jamnadas Hurdayal and others—Payne G S and M.
796-01—Little and Co Perozsha Rustomjee Khamballa vs Dhunjeeshaw S rostwalla Jamsetjee and H
389-90—Mantri B and B Wass Petrk vs Satya Ahamabai widow Captain V
19-01—Matubhai J and M K Nonsey vs A M Nonsey and others Payne G S and others.
210-02—Madhowji V Harilal Jamnadas and others vs Hargovandas Juggivandas and others Matubhai J and M
490-01—Wadia and G—Hirjee Bhograj vs Rowjee Rughunath and others—M B and Nadirshaw.
626-02—Rustomjee P Mehta—Gunput Gyanoo vs Bhimjee Radhajee alias Amirbux—D D Romer.
455-01—J P Dastoor (a pauper)—Peeraji Bhewba vs Luxman Hibati.
44-02—Matoobhoy J and M—Bugwandas Jamnadas vs The Tapidas Varajdas Spg Mg Mills Co. Ld—In person.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

After Criminal Reference Full Bench.

For Exparte Decree.

757-02—Thakordas and Co—The Advocate General vs Khan Saheb David Solomon—Payne and Co.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

8-03—Mansukhlal J and H—Bai Gangabai widow and others vs Bhagwandas Waljee—Dikshit and D.—Part heard.
670-01—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Tokersey and others vs Mungiram Dhunjee—Payne G S and M.

Before the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.

After Criminal Reference Full Bench.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

93-03—Little and Co—Chatoobhoo(Morarji and Co vs Dhanoobai widow and others—Balkrishna V N K.
531-02—B Ragvaya Babaji Sadashiv vs Gunpatrao Krishnaji Kanga and Patel.
135-03—Captain and V—Tookaram Malharao vs Gordhandas—Mansookhlal J and H.
159-03—In person—Sha Gabroochan Hiroochan vs Sha Mansookhlal Jumnadas.
161-03—Payne G S and M—Jamshedji Edulji Chinoy vs Mahomed Hoosein Peerbhoy and others.
170-03—Payne and Co—Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patell vs Zalukhabai and others—Little and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.
664-02—Bicknell M and M—Charles Heniger vs Samuel Laver.
11-03—Payne and Co—Jethamul Ramnand and others vs Joonardhur Samlanu and others—Dikshit and D. Edgelow G and W.
92-01—Thakordas and Co—Nowrojee Pestonjee Cama and another vs Nowrojee Framjee Ardeshir—Wadia and G.
351-02—Payne and Co—Trikamdas Thakordas and another vs Suttomull Kurnmull and others.
611-02—Thakordas and Co—Ismailbhoy Peerbhoy Damjee vs Bai Sonbai widow—Payne and Co.
617-02—Payne and Co—Kika Khoosal and another vs Maneckchund Girdhar and others—Mansookhlal H and M. In person.
663-02—Dikshit and D—Dr Luxmon Bahoba Dhargalkar vs Govind Sadkoji Bole.
66-03—Sorabjee and J—Soonabai vs Cooverjee Nusserwanjee Dossabhoy.
83-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Parvatibai and others vs Cursandas Nathoo—Wadia and G.
97-03—Shamrao and M—Shedmul Tamshukari vs Nanukchand Masudilal and others.
101-03—Khunderao and S—Jairandas Guneshdas vs Jaysookhroy Noonkaram.
110-03—Mulla and M—Maneckshaw Pestonjee Colabawalla vs Erchsha Dadabhoy Karanjia—Wadia and G.
112-03—Mansuklal J and H—Liladhar Kudwa vs Dhirajram Shaheb Acharia.
114-03—Matoobhoy J and M—Padamsey Vithaldas vs Ahmed Miya Hajee Mahomed and others.
124-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Ookerjee Cowasjee Oomrigar vs Messrs D Borrie and Co.
146-03—Payne and Co—Mariambai widow and another vs A J D Souza.
176-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Bai Veerbaijee widow vs Esmail Mahomed and another.
182-03—S B Noble—Haji Mahomed Abba vs Miya Mathoobhoy Baroobhoy—Thakordas and Co.
184-03—Pestonjee R and K—Dinbai vs Kaikhsaroo M Hiramaneck.
188-03—Payne and Co—Framji Dorabji vs Mirza Alli Mirza Mahomed and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
189-03—Mulla and M—Ruttonsey Poonsey vs Laaha Dewji.

For Investigation of pauperism.

50-02—In person—Marinbai widow vs Yemmabai widow.
5-03—In person—Sha Shoorchand Sewjee vs Dalshukh Goolabchand and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Undefended New Long Cause.

67-03—Payne and Co—Ranchordas Trikamdas vs Soonderdas Kursondas and another.

THE HINDU GYMKHANA.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the Parmanandas Jivandas Hindu Gymkhana for the year 1902 shows that the membership has increased from 333 to 369, against a decrease last year of 23. Under the head of Cricket the report states that the match with the Oxford University Authentics invoked the greatest interest among the members, as indeed it did, among the sport-loving public in general. It was entirely due to the unstinted support of the members of this institution, that they were enabled to invite players from all parts of India and to make arrangements for their accommodation in this city. The committee feel it their duty to convey their thanks to the Bombay and Calcutta Gymkhanas and the European well-wishers of this institution for their labours in arranging the match between the Hindus and the Oxford University Authentics. To Messrs. McGregor, Shepherd, Milne and Rumboll in particular the thanks of this institution, if not of the Hindu community at large, are specially due for their good offices in bringing about this fixture. The result, though not quite as gratifying as it was expected to be, was far better than that shown by much stronger elevens in other parts of India in their encounters with that eleven. The committee trust that it will be conceded that being the first Hindu encounter with a first class English eleven, and that, too, in combination with outside players whose reputation had to be accepted on reports, they were confronted with exceptional difficulties. It is not their desire to take any special credit for being able to avert what was expected by everyone to be a most disastrous defeat, though they maintain that the feat in itself was quite meritorious. The experience they have gained in the match with the Oxford University Authentics is most valuable, and is certain to stand them in good stead on future occasions, such, as for instance, in their contests with the Presidency Eleven, which, thanks to the support of all fair-minded sportsmen, they have every reason to hope, will be an accomplished fact in the near future. Another distinct advantage from the said match has been that the claims of the Hindus for a place among first-class cricketers in India has been recognized and acknowledged. The readiness with which the members who constituted the Hindu team they accepted the invitation sent to them and the "esprit de corps" they displayed not only during the Oxford Authentics match, but throughout their stay in Bombay when the Gymkhana met the Elphinstone Cricket Club and Parsee Gymkhana during practice matches was most commendable. It is with no desire to disparage the efforts of other members of the Hindu team that the committee wish to make special reference to the plucky display made by Mr. Shesbachari from Madras and the captain Mr. G. R. Kirtikar. But for their determinate stand in the face of the most discouraging circumstances, the match with the Oxford Authentics would have been one of the most crushing defeats which the Hindus have ever suffered.

The pavilion was repaired and repainted during the year under report. The chandeliers which had been almost destroyed by exposure and stress of weather since the time they were installed, were thoroughly repaired and replaced. The furniture was also repaired and revarnished and the wooden screens used during the cricket matches done up. This work cost Rs. 571-2, the cost being defrayed from the cash in hand on current deposit in the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Dividend on the Brittania Mills Debentures and the interest derived from the Government Promissory Notes. The number of Tennis members went down to 44 in August last. This was due to plague and to the course followed by some of the members who resign during the monsoon months of the year. It is gratifying, however, to have to note that the number of tennis members began to increase in September and reached the maximum figure of 72 in December last. Several tennis matches were played during the season though the Gymkhana was handicapped by the casual absence of some of our best players by season of the plague. The match with the Elphinstone College Gymkhana resulted in a win for us. Messrs. Chunilal Vizbukandas Mehta and V. V. Bhadkemker represented this Gymkhana in that match. The total revenue accruing from all sources to the Gymkhana during the year under report was Rs. 5,406-10-8 and the total expenditure during the same period was Rs. 5,360-10-5.

The attendance at the Gymkhana has been much the same as it has been during previous years. Except when some attraction draws them to the pavilion, the attendance consists of the officers of the Gymkhana and student members mostly school boys, more elderly, well to do, and leading members not condescending to pay a visit to the Gymkhana. This is a circumstance which the committee deeply regret for it is to the interest of the Institution that best of Hindu Society should not only belong it, but honour it by their presence frequently if not daily.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 13TH OF APRIL, 1903.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Allahabad, Deesa, Bellary and Cuddapah and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere.

Winds are cyclonic in Sind while variable breezes or calms are reported from other places. The force has been fresh to light.

Temperature is below normal at most places. The maximum varied from 104° at Akola to 82° at Dwarka and the minimum from 62° at Indore to 81° at Negapatam.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind and at Lahore, Jeypore, Dwarka, Indore, Sholapur, Masulipatam and Trichinopoly. Humidity changes show a considerable rise in Rajputana and at Lahore, Ratnagiri, Mangalore and Masulipatam.

Rain.—A few drops are reported from Jacobabad and Colombo.

Weather is fine everywhere except in the north, where it remains more or less cloudy.

Yesterday's Simla report says:—Depression in Sind as it advances eastward will probably give light showers upper India hills and snow will probably continue further Kashmir, but disturbance is only feeble one and precipitations given by it not likely to be heavy.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 12th April, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....inches	29·823
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·6
Dew Point	69·0
Relative humidity of Air......................................	0·675
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	88·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).........	72·5
General Directions of wind.*	N, NW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	262

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	4	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	23	18	40
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	33	21	43
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	25	20	27
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	59	50	71
F Parel, Sewree and Sion......	22	17	23
G Mahim and Worli	40	36	49
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	24	37
Total..........	208	193	298
Total plague deaths to date...	256,130	116,178	
Same date last year...	83	80	182

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FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Istrar, 2,978 tons, Captain G J Perks, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant, from Newport, 20th March, brought a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1,358 tons, Captain A J Cole, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 12 natives and 30 deck passengers.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Nankin, 2,557 tons, Captain S M Montford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, 12th March, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirdhana, 2,074 tons, Captain H Bamber, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, 14th March, brought a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE Japan Mail Steamship Co's steamer Bombay Maru, 3,393 tons, Captain T Murai, arrived in harbour yesterday from Japan via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and four passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Gulf of Trindad, 1 603 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah via Aden and Karachi, with 334 pilgrims as passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence	McArthur	R I M
Richard Grech	178	I Government
Ceylon	Capt A Channer.........	R N Ceylon Govt L S Steamer
H M S Magdala	....	Turret-ship
H M S Abyssinia.....	....	Turret-ship
Tenasserim	....	Receiving Hulk
Torpedo Boat No. 100..	......	.....
Do No 102..	......	.....
Do No 103..	......	.....

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Pomone.........	Comdr Harry Jones	Cruiser
R I M S Canning........	Comdr C J Kendall.........	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 13.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Carthage	2893	Jephson........			P & O Co
Ranee.................	3614	Corran			T M & Co
Godwit	25	Scovell			Yacht
Huzara	1336	Cole........			M M & Co
Ramsay	2767	Mullar			R Bomonji
Calliope	185	Price			W & A G & Co
Corinthia	2359	Miller			A Montochoff
Venetia	2333	Milne			W & A G & Co
Okara	3150	Sharp			M M & Co
Landaura	2157	Butler			M M & Co
Bettersea Bridge...	2173	Berryman			W & A G & Co
James Brand	2572	Francis........			W & A G & Co
Upada	2382	Faussett			M M & Co
Hugin............	829	Andenm........			Bombay Co
Booldana............	2144	Browne			M M & Co
W Bridge	2208	Chewers........			W & A G & Co
Mozaffari	1387	Molony			B & P S N Co
Goalpara	1388	Cole........			M M & Co
Ula	3426	Stone			M M & Co
Nankin	2557	Montford........			P & O Co
Bombay Maru......	3398	Murai........			N Y Kaisha
Gulf of Trindade...	1605	Hughes........			B & P S N Co
Sirdhana............	2074	Bamber........			M M & Co
Istrar	2978	Perks			K N & Co
Booldana	2144	Browne........			M M & Co
Chancellor............	2957	Tendant........			T M & Co
Reichstag	1310	Oswald........			A Strandes
Satara............	2326	Goss			M M & Co
City of Dundee ...	2572	....			K N & Co
Massilia............	1744	Cockman........			P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Abergeldie	2438	Keith......	Marseilles	22-4	K N & Co
B	Crewe Hall	2689	Collins......	Dunkirk......	21-4	K N & Co
C	Cy of Dundee ...	2572	Baillie......	Karachi	16-4	K N & Co
D&E	Alleppo	1537	Rayward......	Hull......	20-4	F M & Co
F	Chancellor	2857	Tennant......	Antwerp ...	27-4	T M & Co
G	Ahmadi	1640	Hansen...	Jeddah ...	17-4	B & P S N Co
H	Reichstag......	1310	Oswald......	Zanzibar...	18-4	A Strandes
K	Palatinia	2492	Stewart......	Dunkirk ...	22-4	T M & Co
N	Rowena......	1942	Phippen...	Kratzwick ...	18-4	K N & Co
P	Strathgyle......	3284	Gordon	Baltimore ...	14-4	R A Willis
Q	Secunder	1035	Brebner ...	Mauritius...	14-4	H S Sidick

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Kaveri	553	Ahmed...	Bhownagar......	14-4	Shep'd & Co
Sabarmati......	524	Ebrahim...	Karachi......	14 4	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Olympia	3243	Osborne...	L'pool...	16 4	W & A G & Co
2	Putiala	1959	Hirst......	Zanzibar ...	16 4	M M & Co
3	R Rubattino...	3341	Saporiti ...	Genoa	15-4	Crocco F
4	Ischia	2785	Muzzio......	China	17-4	Crocco F
5	Tientsin	2555	Cooke......	China ...	16-4	P & O S N Co
9	Maroa......	4451	Adams......	Hull......	14-4	K N & Co
12	Britannia	6525	Seymour...	London...	18-4	P & O S N Co
14	Kistna......	524	Neilson......	P Gulf ...	17-4	M M & Co
15	Springwell......	1943	Chisholm...	Hamburg...	17-4	M M & Co
16	Gadsby......	2272	Robinson	Marseilles	15-4	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Katoria......	664	Campbell...	Karachi	14-4	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Gulf of Trindade s.	Hughes......	Jeddah, March 28
	Bombay Maru s ...	Murai	Yokohama, March 11
	Nankin s	Montford......	Kobe, March 12

DEPARTURE.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
13	Simoom s	Collin	Calcutta

The steamer Goalpara, Captain Cole, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Calliope, for Dieppe.
" Okara, for Calcutta, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, APRIL 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Rewa left this evening.

HONGKONG APRIL 11.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Chusan left here for Bombay this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 12.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Mazagon (Extra) left here at day light to-day for Colombo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—50 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersey; 500 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 69 bales wool The Bombay Co; 39 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 15 bales wool G Gungadas; 35 bales wool N Goculdas; 70 bales wool Jadhowjee Kara; 400 cwt nigerseed Bauer and Krause.

FOR LONDON.

Olympia s—200 bales cotton waste Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Springwell s—550 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co; 600 cwt myrabollams Jetha Harchand; 1235 cwt myrabollams Wagbjee Bechor; 1000 cwt linseed Munraj Rumbhagat; 2330 cwt rapeseed Tata and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Crewe Hall s—970 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co; 1000 cwt myrabollams Volkart Brothers.

Palitana s—2,000 cwt wheat Tata and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—20 bales cotton, 2,009 cwt rapeseed, 4,720 cwt linseed and 15,075 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—200 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—2000 cwt wheat Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—430 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Abergeldie s—1000 cwt myrabollams Volkart Brothers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th April.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Club at 6-45 p.m., to-day.

2. The following extracts from Government Resolutions dated 31st march and 3rd April 1903, is published for information:—

* * * *

No. 1706 Gen Dept Bombay Volunteer Artillery—Second Lieut H B McKerrow resigns his commission with effect from 1st April 1903.

* * * *

No. 1811 Second Lieut J J Marsland to be Lieut with effect from 24th March 1903 vice Howes promoted.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

A GANG of juvenile imitators of the notorious "Apaches" has been discovered and laid by the heels in Paris. The gang numbered fifteen boys, who were under the leadership of a lad aged ten, and called themselves the "Knights of the Moon." They were all armed with daggers and revolvers, and they did not hesitate to use them. For weeks past they have terrorised the Plaisance quarter of Paris, committing numerous highway robberies even upon adults, and frequently with violence, and they are suspected of being responsible for at least one murder. The youthful desperadoes employed girls of the same ages as themselves to decoy the intended victims into quiet spots, where the robberies could be perpetrated. All the fifteen boys have been sentenced to long terms in reformatories.

HILLS.

Order now your own and your Servants Outfits and save money by dealing direct with the

MANUFACTURERS.

It will COST nothing to send
for SAMPLES and the
FREIGHT
on the CLOTHS, if you order them,
will average
about TWO ANNAS a Yard
or less.

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GREATCOAT CLOTHS.
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ARMY FLANNELS.
SADDLE SERGES.
BLANKETS for Men.
Do. and JHOOLS for Horses.
PUTTIES.
JERSEYS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
BALACLAVA CAPS.
SOCKS, BLUE GREY.
Do. NATURAL GREY.
MITTENS.

THE NEW EGERTON
WOOLLEN MILLS
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DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

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WHAT we offer you. SECURITY in your homes; Immunity from thefts. The circumvention of Rambux. All these blessings "on airth" are contained in a suite of our Domestic padlocks. Six in number, four Lever, solid brass, steel shackles, imperial guard. Each having a non-interchangeable key, and the suite a Master Key in duplicate to pass all. Absolutely proof against picks and tampering. Price Rs. 10 only.

Apply to
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PIN HEAD AND OLD GOLD
CIGARETTES.
PRIZES GOLD FILLED, SILVER, NICKLE WATCHES, ALUMINIUM CIGARETTE CASE AND PLAYING CARDS,
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MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
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Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Markets,
and 193, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.
Back and Front Pieces of above Cigarette Packets to be returned to the
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NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

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ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

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NOW AVAILABLE AT BOMBAY.

	Rs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S GRAND PIANO. (Horizontal shape) in splendid condition and just put in thorough order. ...	600
COTTAGE PIANO by MARCKS & Co. Limited in very good tone and condition. ...	250
SQUARE PIANO by LIPP & SONS. A Piano intrinsically new. An Instrument that has been in good hands while on hire. ...	600
ERARD GRAND PIANO. (Horizontal shape.) Almost new and has been little used during the last 2 years.	1,400
BRINSMEAD UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO, with the new tuning apparatus in splendid tone and condition, would make a capital District Piano.	650
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S UPRIGHT PIANO, very little used and is almost new...	650
AMERICAN ORGAN by GILBERT & BAUER in thorough order. A very fine Organ.	150

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NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d*. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy
To non-subscribers Rs. 2

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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI.
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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE EDITORIAL AND
COMMERCIAL OFFICES
OF THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
Have been removed and located
together in the same Block as
REUTER'S TELEGRAM OFFICES
(NEXT MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS).
ADVERTISEMENTS AND ORDERS FOR PRINTING
WILL BOTH BE RECEIVED AT
THE GENERAL OFFICES,
REUTER'S BUILDING,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1903.

THE AMERICAN OF THE FUTURE.

THE American citizen is undergoing an enormous change—physically and mentally. The change is gradual but it is sure. Some of those who study the signs of the time, declare that the change is for the American's good; others, for his certain deterioration. The physical change is the widening of the skull, a decrease of stature, and an increased number of the brunette type. The mental changes will be the decline of enterprise and push in the pursuit and display of wealth, greater love of abstract knowledge, and an addition to the artistic temperament. When this comes about the "American invasion" as it is called will be a thing of the past, and the now ever present aggressive Yankee will be but a reminiscence. To those who have to flaunt the star-spangled banner the prospect is disquieting. Three writers have devoted much energy as well as ink and paper, discussing the point in the "Century" magazine. One of them advocates artificial selection. Military selection will not do, he says, for it kills the fittest, and leaves the undersized, the humpback, and the idiot at home for purposes of reproduction. He would have the States Government continue the selective process in regard to immigrants, the physically unfit, the mentally less capable, and the morally degraded being excluded. With the immigrants lies the future of the States. What M. Gustave Michaud terms the Baltic races almost exclusively populated the States until 1835. Between 1835 and 1890 the percentages of immigrants were: Baltic 87, Alpine 10, Mediterranean 3; from 1890 to 1900: Baltic 53, Alpine 32, Mediterranean 15; from 1901 to 1902, Baltic 35, Alpine 42, Mediterranean 23. The Baltic race are men from Scandinavia, the British Isles, and north Germany, the men who have made the States what they are. The Alpine race comes from the plateaus of Western Asia and the mountain ranges of Asia Minor and Europe; the Mediterranean include Italians, Spaniards, Levantines, and men of other countries washed by the tideless sea. The Baltic race in America is diminishing, the Alpine and Mediterranean races are taking its place. If the Baltic race had continued in the ascendant, all the roseate prospects which have so long delighted the Americans might have been realised. According to M. Michaud disappointment will follow disappointment.

The Baltic race are enterprising and persevering and cheerfully dedicate most of their time and thought to work. The Mediterranean race loves pleasure and rest. They are liberally gifted with those moral instincts which are highly favourable to the creation and growth of communities, although not always so favourable to the individual who possesses them. They are altruistic, fearless, honest, and sincere, loving order and cleanliness, and attaching considerable importance to the dress and external appearance of individuals. The Alpine race is conservative, more given to meditation than to action; better husbands and wives, but worse citizens, than the Baltics. They have no great reverence for wealth, and although laborious rarely strive hard to become rich. They are indifferent to all matters connected with personal appearance, dress, and house furnishing. The Mediterranean race is notoriously the most emotional of the three European races. It lacks the persevering energy of the Baltics. They do well and promptly any work they like; but it is easy to see that the performing of a task which is distasteful to them, costs them an enormous effort. They are instinctively courteous in address. They love art, literature, and music. This is as M. Michaud finds them, and it is not incorrect portraiture. In the ascendancy of the two less practical races, it is easy to understand the alarm of the patriots of the States. They cannot but foresee the decadence of their countrymen. A reduction of the average stature they regard as an altogether unpleasant but unavoidable feature of the racial change. The average height of the Baltic is five feet, eight inches. Smaller is the Alpine and the Mediterranean smaller still. With the decrease of stature will come a widening—and a thickening too we presume—of the skull. But some consolation is to be found in the assurance that an infusion of the artistic temperament of the Mediterranean will not be a contemptible addition to the national characteristics. M. Michaud declares that the Americans need it. They also need many another good quality which life in their precious country has killed or numbed in the Baltic. "We need every one of the qualities of the two alien races which are now peaceably invading our land," confesses the writer; "but we want none of their defects." Alas, if they take one they must the other. To take the wheat without the chaff involves a tedious process.

Controversialists in the States are just now discussing whether it is possible to sift the immigrants so as only to get the flower of them—that is those who are physically and mentally above the average. The process by which the State endeavours to prevent undesireable persons entering the country is explained in another gossipy article in the same magazine. Sometimes as many as five thousand steerage passengers arrive in New York on a single day. They are passed through Ellis island where the undesirables are sifted out. They have generally as much to fear from America as America from them. Enactments and prosecutions have failed to eliminate the harpy who preys upon the new arrival. Italians, Jews, and Greeks are among these "padrones" as they are called—dealers in human labour, traffickers in human flesh, who reap the profit of the sweating of poor men. Armenians and Syrian hucksters are worked by peddling trusts. Shiploads of them are sold into virtual slavery to pay their passage-money. Still Mr. Riis, who tells us of Ellis islands and its check on immigration takes a hopeful view of the situation. So long as the school-house stands over against the sweat shop, clean and bright as the flag that flies over it, he thinks there need be no fear for the future. And Professor Giddings, another of the writers on the subject, pins his faith to the interposition of an all wise Providence. English language and English law will hold their sway, he says, and under them the blend of the three great white types will, he confidently anticipates, make a people strong and plastic, conservative yet progressive. As with the English—a people created by an astonishing mixture of the three great racial varieties of Europe, a people in whom are combined, as never before in the history of man, the elements of stability and of enterprise; of family affection and of patriotic citizenship; of tenderest sentiment and of dramatic fire; of poetical, industrial, and political capacity; of philosophic power and of scientific precision—so he thinks with the people of the States the history of the British race will repeat itself and in America all the elements will again combine. Professor Giddings is sanguine; more so than those who have studied the subject more carefully and striven less ambitiously after literary effect.

THE DISCOVERY'S ACHIEVEMENTS. THE papers received by the last mail tell us precisely what has been accomplished by the explorers of the "Discovery" in the Antarctic circle. The telegrams received a fortnight ago were anything but clear, and the attempts to rectify telegraphic errors but left the matter somewhat more confused. As we suggested was the case the sledging party from the ship reached latitude 80 degrees, 17 minutes south, a sufficiently notable performance in view of previous records. In correcting the first error, Reuter informed us that the explorers reached latitude 82 degrees, 17 minutes, but the achievement of Captain Scott and his two companions, Dr. Wilson and Lieutenant Shackleton, was somewhat less remarkable than the telegram indicated. Their farthest south was 80 degrees, 17 minutes, in longitude 163 degrees west, but having reached that point they were able to prove that the great Antarctic continent of Victoria Land, discovered by Sir James Ross sixty-two years ago, certainly extends to latitude 83 degrees, 20 minutes south, and probably farther. Sir James Ross who reached latitude 78 degrees 4 minutes south, in longitude 187 degrees east, established the continuity of Victoria Land from 70 degrees to 79 degrees south. Since his time little fresh knowledge concerning the Antarctic continent has been gained. It is, therefore, satisfactory that the most notable addition to our geographical information of the South Polar region since its original discovery by a British expedition should come to us through another British expedition, though at an interval of more than half a century. Sir James Ross found that so far as he could see Victoria Land was a mountainous region and Captain Scott discovered that the mountain ranges extend certainly as far as the present ascertained limits of the continent. To Captain Scott and his fellow explorers is due the credit of having penetrated further into the unknown land than any previous expedition and of having discovered ranges of mountains never before seen. Mountains of from ten thousand to twelve thousand feet high were observed to exist in latitude 82 degrees. At a height of nine thousand feet a level plain was seen extending to the horizon; and the entire geographical results of the expedition, so far, are in the highest degree noteworthy. The most important feature of the discoveries is that they indicate the existence of land stretching to the South Pole in a series of very high mountains. Apart from the land exploration very important results are expected from the marine investigations of the Discovery. The explorers have had to struggle against great hardships and have achieved wonders, but while giving every praise to the leader and the members of the present British expedition, let us not forget the memory of the intrepid discoverer of Victoria Land, Sir James Ross.

LAND RECORDS IN BENGAL. THE compilation of a Record of Rights in Bengal is proceeding apace. Last year, according to the report of the Director of Land Records, survey work was carried on in ten districts and settlement operations in twelve. The scope of the work was much larger than in the previous year, and although the difficulties were exceptional, it was fully carried out. The traverse survey parties covered 4,171 square miles and 43·52 square miles were topographically surveyed. Cadastral surveys extended over 3,357 square miles, and initial records were written up for 3,303 square miles. A record of rights now exists for 29,610 square miles, but this large area only represents one-fifth of the British territory of the province. In the Government resolution in the report reference is made to the discussion which has centred round the high cost of survey in Bengal. Comparisons have been made between the cost of the work in Bengal and in other provinces, but it is pointed out that such comparisons are quite unfair considering the difference in the conditions under which the operations have to be carried out. However, it is stated that some reduction in the cost of the supervision of the work will be effected by increasing the area dealt with by a single traverse party from 1,200 to 1,600 miles, and by increasing the area to which the labours of a cadastral camp are devoted in the same ratio. It is also stated that in other ways it will be possible to reduce the cost of the work. In North Monghyr the work was caried on at the rate of Rs 121·4 per square mile. This is the lowest figure yet reached in Bengal. One of the features of the report is the marked success which has attended the recovery of costs. This work, says the Director, has been phenomenally successful. Every pie of 8½ lakhs due has been collected, and it is even more encouraging to those engaged on the work when it is remembered that the ryots voluntarily paid up considerably over 99 per cent. of their dues. The state of affairs could hardly be more satisfactory. It is striking testimony, as the Director points out, of the value which the ryots put upon the record of rights, and it has of course resulted in a reduction of the cost of the recovery. Several schemes are under the consideration of Government having as their object the maintenance of land records in various parts of Bengal. With the exception of the cost of the survey, which is undoutedly high, the report is very satisfactory. However, it may be presumed, inasmuch as the Government of Bengal is of opinion that the department has not been extravagant, that the special circumstances which are stated to exist in that province are real and unavoidable.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH THIBET. THE road which the 32nd Pioneers and a company of Madras Sappers are engaged in making to the Thibetan frontier near Darjiling is the first step which has been taken to make the convention of 1893 with China effective. This convention was to facilitate trade between India and Thibet, but practically nothing has ever come of it. One reason has been the state of the trade route via the Teesta Valley and the Jeylap pass which is now to be set in order. This done, it should be possible to enter into relations with the Tibetans. The railway which has been surveyed from the terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway at Siliguri to the mouth of the Teesta Valley should still further facilitate communication, and if it is found practicable hereafter to open up the Torsa Valley route through Bhutan, it will become possible to enter the far famed Chumbi Valley and to reach the Thibetan trading outposts of Yatung and Rinchingong without crossing any snowy passes. The last advices from Pekin show that the Chinese Government is now prepared to at least nominally withdraw opposition to the establishment of satisfactory relations, and if the opportunity be taken to get the at present prohibitive import duty on tea revised, the principal difficulties in the way of establishing a remunerative trade will have been removed. The Government of India are now at the turning of the ways as regards Thibet. The Chinese empire, to which this great plateau has hitherto belonged, is breaking up. Russia is advancing upon it from the north, and if a repetition of what has already happened in the case of Persia is to be avoided, it will be necessary that no time be lost in opening up an effective trade route. If it be not done now, the trader of the future will be met at Yatung, as he is already met at Seistan, by the inexorable barrier of a Russian Custom's line.

COLONEL YATE'S ARREST. THE Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan is in communication with the Governor of Kandahar regarding the release of Colonel Yate, who is still confined, but a reply cannot arrive for a day or two. The Governor of Kandahar meanwhile has sent an Afghan official to Baldak Fort to see that Colonel Yate's wants are attended to.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Persia, with the outward mails of the 3rd instant left Aden at 7 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Friday next.

LORD KITCHENER has left Quetta for the Zhob District.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 21st March 1903, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1902 of 564,052 maunds and Rs. 17,963 in the earnings.

SIR W. F. KELLY who it was annouced recently had been appointed to the Ceylon Command, was being sent thither for the purpose of holding the Courtmartial which was to try the late Sir Hector Macdonald. The appointment is now cancelled; and it is probable that the new permanent Officer Commanding will be a less prominent figure.

OUR readers are already aware that the King's birthday will be celebrated at foreign stations on the 9th November, but in India, as last year, it will be celebrated on the 30th of May. The Indian Birthday Honour List will probably be issued on that day, and there will be a State Ball at Viceregal Lodge, which will mark the official opening of the Simla Season.

THE difficulties of getting up to Simla inevitable when a large number of persons are competing for a comparatively small number of conveyances, seem to be felt more severely than ever this April. Hitherto they have been minimised as much as possible by the admirable management of Rai Dowlut Ram Bahadur, C. I. E., who so many years has had charge of the tonga service: and people are naturally asking why this indispensable official could not have been continued in charge of the business he understood so thoroughly just for one more season. Probably the feelings of the travelling public would have found more expression, but that people recognise that there is no use in complaining about a system which a year hence will have ceased to exist.

THE Australian postal authorities publish statistics showing that in the matter of telegraphic business per head of the population the Commonwealth is at the head of all the nations of the earth.

THE N.-C. "Daily News."—We have received a letter from Tsingtao from two young Danish certificated mercantile marine officers, who propose to make a voyage alone in a Chinese junk to Copenhagen via the principal ports en route.

SEVEN bank note counterfeiters were arrested in Kobe recently charged with forging Shanghai 5dols bank notes to the amount of over yen 200,000, and selling them to Chinese at the ports, on the pretence that they got them during the Boxer troubles.

A SUBMARINE cable takes a year or two to "turn the corner." It is estimated that the loss on the working of the new Pacific cable during its first year will be £92,000. Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand, Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland are partners in the business.

ACCORDING to a correspondent, among the cardinals who are favourable to the canonization of La Pucelle d'Orleans is Cardinal Vaughan—"sans doute en expiation du bucher de Rouen," is added more truly, perhaps, than generously. The German theologians, it appears, are not so enthusiastic in their partisanship of the soldier-heroine of France as the Archbishop of Westminster.

MR. ABBERLINE, formerly Chief Detective Inspector of Scotland Yard, is strongly of opinion that the Pole, Klowsowski, alias Chapman, who has been condemned to death for the murder of his barmaid, Miss Marib, and two other women, is identified with "Jack the Ripper," the undiscovered murderer of a number of women in white-chapel in 1883.

PRECIOUS stones and jewellery to the value of 50,000 kronen (about £2,000) were abstracted on March 18 by thieves from a painting of the Madonna over the High Altar of the St. Stephen Cathedral, Vienna. This picture, which is greatly venerated, was brought from Hungary on the occasion of the great pilgrimage by the Emperor Charles VI., the father of Maria-Teresa.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW RAILWAY.

SHORTENING THE DISTANCE TO ENGLAND.

(BY ERNEST R. DUNKLEY.)

Almost without notice in the English Press, a railway project has received the sanction of the South Australian Parliament which, in respect to both its Imperial importance and its bearings upon the commerce of the Australian continent, surpasses any scheme that has seen the light during the past forty years.

It is not too much to say that twenty years hence the railway, the construction of which has been decided upon, will be recognised in England as having achieved for the island-continent results not inferior to those which followed the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Dominion.

Anyone who glances at the map of Australia, will be struck by the fact that while the coast line is occupied by settlers representing thriving and populous communities, the vast interior is almost deserted.

Here and there, writes Mr. E. R. Dunkley in the "Daily Express," adventurous pioneers have established themselves, but for the most part the land is inhabited by the aborigines, together with 2,500 Chinese and 900 Malays, among whom a number of German missionaries carry on their labours. In this enormous territory of about 900,000 square miles the entire white population does not exceed 1,500.

Here is the Great Lone Land of the Australian continent—an area seldom penetrated except by travellers bent on scientific observation and whose unimaginable dreariness taxes the pen of novelists like Sir Gilbert Parker to describe.

DREARY WILDERNESSES.

Salt water swamps which yield no support to vegetation are the only suggestion of moisture in these dreary wildernesses. Stock-rearing is out of the question, and the growing of grain an impossibility, for Nature, so liberal in her gifts in other parts of Australia, has left here no trace of her bounty.

Yet there are resources under the earth of enormous value awaiting exploitation and development. In the M'Donnell Mountains, which form, as it were, the backbone of Australia, there are known to exist inexhaustible supplies of mineral ores—gold, silver, lead, and tin.

But the cost of transporting coal into the interior is prohibitive, and the highly-paid labour of the Colonies would render mining operations unremunerative.

At present the sole direct connecting link between the north and south coasts of Australia is supplied by the telegraph line which crosses the central desert, communication between the various repairing stations being maintained by a camel service.

In constructing this telegraph line, which in round figures is about 1,900 miles in length, the Governments of the Colonies expended in the early seventies the sum of £350,000.

Naturally the possibility of building a line of railway across Australia long ago received attention, and the advantages are so substantial that the task, which offers few engineering obstacles, would have been carried out but for the onerous financial conditions imposed by contractors.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S EXAMPLE.

That these difficulties have at length been overcome is due to the fact that instead of undertaking an enormous financial obligation—impossible to bear in the existing state of indebtedness of South Australia—the authorities of the Colony have taken a leaf out of the book of Newfoundland, and have agreed to transfer to the contractors an immense area of land.

This proposal, which emanated in the first instance from the contractors themselves, actually involves the Government in no cash responsibility; on the contrary contractors agree to deposit £10,000 when the scheme is submitted, and a further £40,000 upon the acceptance of the same. In return the contractors are to receive from the State 30,000 hectares of land for every mile of railway constructed—that is, 22,530 square miles of soil in all—an area larger than the kingdom of Prussia.

Besides this the company is to be freed from the payment of taxes in respect to the railway for the next ten years. The contract specifies that the line shall be completed at the latest within eight years from the date of signature, and that for the first twenty years after completion at least one train weekly shall cover the entire distance.

In considering the magnitude of the undertaking, it must not be forgotten that at each terminal point a considerable length of railway has already been made.

From Port Darwin, the northern outlet, to Pine Creek, 137 miles distant a line is in existence; and from Adelaide, the southern terminus, to Oodnadatta 740 miles of road is in working order. To the contractors falls the task of bridging the 1,500 miles of desert between these two points.

COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES.

What, then, are the commercial possibilities of this ambitious project? In the first place it must be remembered that the construction of the line and the development of the land by the enterprising proprietors to whom the State has diverted it will attract a population, not perhaps large at the outset, but certain to increase as the mineral wealth of the newly opened-up region becomes realised.

Furthermore, the line will effect a saving of not less than twelve days in the time hitherto taken to make the journey from Europe to Adelaide and Melbourne. Whether the economy of time will, under the economic conditions existing in Australia, be equivalent to a saving in money remains to be seen.

One result of the railway, at all events, will be that the Colony of South Australia will become relieved from the serious burden of maintaining a territory, which, to say the least, has made no adequate return upon the heavy outlay entailed. From first to last—that is, since in the year 1863 the territory (then styled Alexandra Land and Arnhem's Land) became the property of South Australia—the Colony has expended £2,500,000 upon it, and the annual charges in the Budget amounted to £380,000, most of which is entirely unproductive.

At one period the Colony proposed to tranfer the territory, together with its debts, to the Commonwealth, but it may well prove that the bargain just concluded is more advantageous from every point of view.

Only one section of opinion in the Australian continent regards the construction of this trans-continental railway with disapproval. When the South Australian Parliament gave its assent to the scheme, the seven members of the Labour party voted against it and their attitude may be taken as faithfully reflecting the view of the powerful—although, as recent elections have shown, not omnipotent—labour unions throughout the country.

Their opposition is dictated by the fear that the railway will create facilities for the importation of Chinese labour both for the construction of the line itself and the subsequent opening out of the mineral resources of the interior.

THE reported discovery of a lode containing considerable quantities of chloride of silver in a Cornish mine, near Penzance, has drawn attention to the silver deposits in this county. It is generally associated with lead. Gold also has been discovered in the Delectable Duchy, and there are some gold nuggets now in the Royal Cornwall Institution, Truro, obtained from Cornish tin streams, nearly two ounces in weight. There are also several silver nuggets in this institution, obtained in various parts of the county.

THE "Darjeeling Visitor" writes:—News of a ghastly sight was reported to us. A native mendicant from the plains, belonging to no caste, who had taken up his abode near the Hindu burning ground at Kag-jhora, was seen digging up a grave where some native was buried. The matter was reported to the police, and it was discovered that the man was exhuming the corpse with the object of eating it. He informed the bye-standers that he preferred the flesh of dead people to that of any animal, but that it made no difference to him to what nationality the dead belonged. The man, we believe, is now safely lodged in our local jail.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND GERMANY.

THE QUESTION OF JOINT CONTROL.

ENGLISH DIRECTORS CHOSEN.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The "Standard" says there is reason to believe that an agreement was concluded last week, by which England, France, and Germany participate equally in the control of the Bagdad Railway.

The revenue will be guaranteed by the Turkish Customs.

Three English Directors have been already chosen, and more will be appointed as soon as arrangements are complete.

ROYAL ENGINEER COL. COMMANDANT.

SIR J. L. SIMMONS' SUCCESSOR.

Sir James Edwards has been appointed Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers in succession to Sir John Simmons.

THE SOMALI CAMPAIGN.

MULLAH IN FLIGHT.

GENERAL MANNING JOINING THE ABYSSINIANS.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The Mullah has fled from Walwal, north-west to Dik. Italian Somaliland is now clear of the enemy.

General Manning is advancing with a view to effecting a junction with the Abyssinians at Gerlogubi.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

CONTROL OF NIUCHWANG.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking states that Russia still retains the Government of Niuchwang, although she has removed her troops to the Railway.

THE KING AT GIBRALTAR.

REVIEW OF THE GARRISON TROOPS.

The King has held a grand review of the Gibraltar Garrison.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

ARRIVAL AT ATHENS.

The German Crown Prince and his brother, who were the guests of the Sultan at Constantinople, have arrived at Athens.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES GRANT.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

Sir Charles Grant is dead.

[Sir Charles Grant, K.C.S.I., was the eldest son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Grant, G.C.H. He was educated at Harrow, Trinity College, Cambridge, and Haileybury College from which he was appointed to the Bengal Civil Service in 1858. He arrived in India on the 8th April of that year, and served in the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces. He was Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces in 1861 and was successively appointed Commissioner in November, 1870; Acting Judicial Commissioner in August, 1877; and Acting Chief Commissioner from April to November, 1879. He was appointed an additional member of the Governor-General's Council in December, 1879; became Acting Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Departments in May, 1880; and was appointed Foreign Secretary to the Government of India in September, 1881. He retired in February, 1885. In addition to his other work he compiled the Central Provinces Gazetteer..

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 13.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Persia, with the English Mails of the 3rd instant, left here for Bombay at 7 p.m. yesterday.

THE FRONTIER OUTRAGE.

A FIGHT AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

FANATICS' DARING ATTACK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 13.

It now appears that the fanatics came to close quarters in the outrage near Miranshah last Thursday, and that Lieutenant Langhorne was one of those wounded. His injuries are reported as pistol shot in the face and a dagger wound in the leg, while Lieutenant Waller had a dagger wound in the left wrist and Lieutenant Young a slight graze on the nose. The report adds that all are doing well and are in no danger.

FIRE AT SIMLA.

SHOPS BURNED DOWN.

Five wooden native shops were burnt last night in upper Simla bazaar between the establishments of Messrs. Keventer and White, but the conflagration has been extinguished without loss to any European firms.

A NEW INDIAN COAL FIELD.

Coal from the Jummoo Mine is now undergoing an extensive practical trial on the North Western Railway, and if it turn out as good as is expected no time will be lost in the construction of a railway to the spot for which Mr. Thornhill has been deputed to make a survey. The product of the mine will be able to be put down at Lahore at about eight rupees per ton.

THE GOVERNMENT AND IRELAND.

NO MEASURE OF HOME RULE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram, dated London, the 12th instant, states:—

The Unionists are relieved by the repeated categorical denials of Ministers that they are meditating a scheme of Home Rule.

THE KING'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

VITRIOLIC SPEECH BY JOHN REDMOND

Mr. John Redmond in a speech in Dublin has strongly deprecated any official reception of the King through the elect bodies despite his avowed friendliness to Ireland.

DESTRUCTION OF PAINTINGS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Three paintings in that part of Windsor Castle where the public are not admitted have been mysteriously slashed.

THE TILAK CASE.

RESUMED HEARING.

POONA, APRIL 13.

The Tilak case was resumed to-day. Mr. Pagay, Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department, was the only witness examined. He stated that he knew that certain charges against Mr. Tilak were inquired into by Mr. Brewin. He himself was engaged in the enquiry from April to August, and the object of his investigation was to secure attendance of certain witnesses. The witnesses were examined orally, and he took down their statements. He examined Tai Maharaj, and reduced her statement to writing. She signed this.

Mr. Huranaiker, the pleader for the defence, desired to question the witness regarding a certain portion of his statement, but the court declined to permit the question.

The Court then went into the question of the commission for the examination of Mr. Kharpade at Amraoti. As the Amraoti court have refused to execute the warrant against him the papers for the examination are to be detained at Amraoti.

The hearing was adjourned.

THE MAHABLESHWAR RACES.

Owing to the Belgaum Races on the 14th and 16th May the Mahableshwar Races will be held on the 5th and 8th of May. The first entries close on the 27th April, and the second on the 30th idem.

THE LAST OF THE BOER PRISONERS.

DEPARTURE FOR DURBAN.

MADRAS, APRIL 13.

The transport Dilwara, which has been chartered to convey the last batch of Boer prisoners from Ahmednagar to South Africa, arrived on Saturday afternoon, and the Boers were all aboard by 9 this morning, and the Dilwara sailed for Durban at noon.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

Great crowds assembled on the beach yesterday morning to witness the eclipse of the moon and bathe in the sea. The moon setting while eclipsed necessitated the orthodox Hindus fasting all day till it reappeared on the evening uneclipsed.

THE MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM.

The young Maharajah of Vizianagram has gone to Coonoor for the hot weather.

THE MADRAS BENCH.

The Secretary of State has directed that the Hon. Justice Sir Bhashyam Iyengar shall remain on the High Court Bench another half year. Mr. Lewis Moore has been appointed to officiate for the Hon. Justice Sir James Davies. Mr. Sankara Nair's appointment will not now be necessary.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

ARRIVAL AT GWALIOR.

GWALIOR, APRIL 13.

The Viceroy's party returned to Sutna Station yesterday from Camp, driving round by Rewah, the capital of the State, which made the journey forty-two miles. The Viceroy's special train left for Gwalior after dinner, which was reached at 8-30 this morning. The arrival was private. On the platform to receive the Viceroy were the Maharajah, accompanied by the Resident, and other officials of the State.

The party at once drove to the palace where the day will be spent, proceeding into Camp this afternoon by the Gwalior Light Railway.

A MOHORRUM INCIDENT.

AN ARAB RUNS AMOK.

HYDERABAD, APRIL 13.

During a ceremony which was being held in the city on the 9th day of the Mohorrum an Arab ran amok, killing one person and wounding two others, one of whom was a policeman. The two latter are reported to be progressing favourably.

AN APPRECIATED HYDERABAD OFFICIAL.

Mr. Faridunjee Jamshedjee, having completed a service of 35 years under the Nizam's Government, recently applied for permission to be allowed to retire on a pension. His Highness the Nizam, however, has commanded Mr. Faridunjee to remain on in the service with an increase in his emoluments

INDIAN ORDERLIES FOR THE KING.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE OFFICER FROM BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 13.

Subadar Mir Abbas Bahadur of the 4th Madras Pioneers, who has been selected as orderly to King Edward, has left Bangalore for Bombay en route to England. Large number of European and Native Officers of the garrison gave him a great send off at the City station cheering him time and again, while the bag pipes and brass band of his regiment played enthusiastically on the platform.

HAILSTORM IN MYSORE.

A severe hailstorm lasting a considerable time passed over the coffee plantations in Mudgere Taluq, Mysore, on Saturday, but caused no damage as the exceedingly rich crop had just been harvested.

The coffee crops throughout the planting districts of Mysore this year have been phenomenally abundant so that exportation, which is usually closed about February 15, has not yet quite concluded in certain districts, but this only means over-production and an aggravation really in Southern India of the planters' troubles.

BOXING IN BANGALORE.

Boxing matches for the heavy, middle, light, and featherweight championships of Bangalore garrison have been arranged for April 29 at the theatre of the 6th Dragoon Guards.

ALLEGED POLLUTION OF A PALITANA SHRINE.

INDIGNATION AMONG PILGRIMS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, APRIL 13.

Messrs. Zaveri Chotalal Naginchand and company of Surat have received a telegram from Palitana this evening stating that the Palitana Raj Police have "polluted" the Ardeswar Temple by walking with leather boots and smoking therein. The incident has created much feeling among the pilgrims.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain A. Leventon, I. M. S., has been granted six months' special leave out of India.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alion, I. M. S., Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Burma District, has been granted one year and fifteen months' leave prior to retirement.

The two batteries of field howitzers in India are to be re-armed with four four-inch B. L. guns, mounted on twenty-five pounder R. M. L. carriages from the Quetta Defences, the 5-4 inch howitzer with which these batteries have hitherto been armed not having proved satisfactory.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Passy is posted as Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal Command, vice Colonel Ramsden proceeding on leave. Colonel Bird relieves Colonel Passy at Poona. Major B. W. Marlow, Pay Examiner, Punjab Command, proceeds to Calcutta vice Captain J. H. Hudson, transferred to Simla in the room of Captain B. Scott proceeding on leave.

NOTES FROM KATHIAWAR.

THE DEATH OF A MORVI RANI.

OUR Kathiawar Correspondent writing on Friday says.—The obsequies of the late Nawi Vabuji Saheb, the youngest Rani of H.H. Sir Waghji Bahadur G.C.I.E., Thakore Saheb of Morvi, were duly performed by H. H. the Maharaj Saheb in strict accordance with the religious Shastras. The 'Garud Purana, Katha was daily read for full ten days by a learned Pandit (Popat Bhat), who had a large audience consisting of his Highness, the ladies of the zenana, the officers, Bhayats and 'elite' of the State. The "Sharadh" rites were performed by his Highness in person. Brahmins and poor of the State were most sumptuously fed for days at Morvi, Tankara, Jetpur and Wawania, and 'Dakshina' was profusely distributed. On the last day of the ceremony (Thursday,) "Shaya," consisting of a silver cot, valuable bedding, some twenty cows and buffaloes, a beautiful "rath" (chariot) with a pair of bullocks, horses elegantly caparisoned and a large quantity of gold and silver, large utensils, all sorts of furniture and sundry articles were presented to the priests. Guests from Saola, Chuda, Wankaner and several other States were hospitably treated on their condolence visits. To-day his Highness made over charge of his State to his Dewan and personal assistant Mr. Morarji M. Pandya, and starts on a pilgrimage in company of his learned Shastri Kawi Shankarlal Maheswar and a few officers and attendants. H. H., it is said, will visit, Sidhpur, Hardwar, Jagannath Puri, Ramnath, Ceylon, Allahabad and various other holy places. His Highness, had a great send off this afternoon at the railway station from people of all classes and creeds, and left with sincere words of blessings from them all.

Thakore Saheb Becharsinghji, Chief of Chuda, who had arrived in Morvi yesterday on a visit of condolence, also left for his capital to-day.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE,

APRIL 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, Perfect Via Turkey. Perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, Perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, Interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicholas interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique. St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Cable Zancibar Mombassa interrupted.

Private Telegrams for offices in the interior of Nicaragna and Costa Rica may again be accepted but at senders risk.

Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.

Cable Accra Lagos interrupted.

Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted.

Cable New York-Haiti interrupted.

The occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 13th April 1893.

	Maximum Time		Minimum Time,	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	39	0	1
" Karachi	0	11	0	1
" Madras......	0	20	0	5

THE Royal Commission on the congestion of street traffic will no doubt consider the question of the haphazard system of breaking up the roadways by the municipal authorities as well as others. The statistics of vehicular traffic in the leading thoroughfares, which are being taken for the information of the Commission, will undoubtedly be useful as a guide in their deliberations for suggesting some practical remedy for relieving the chronic congestion of the streets, and especially in spring and summer time.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE CANONISATION OF JOAN OF ARC.

A HITCH AT THE VATICAN.

London, March 28th.—The "Daily Express" is responsible for the statement that a hitch has occurred at the Vatican in connection with the contemplated canonisation of Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, because Bishop Beauvais condemned her to the stake.

GERMAN OFFICIAL MURDERED IN THE CAMEROONS.

London, March 28th.—A slave in the German Cameroons, in West Africa, has murdered Count Fugger, the German Administrator of Northern Bornu.

THE LATE SIR HECTOR MACDONALD.

London, March 28th.—At the instance of Sir Hector MacDonald's relatives, and, in compliance with Scottish wishes, it has been arranged that the funeral shall be held in Scotland.

There was a great outcry in Scotland against the proposed interment of Sir Hector MacDonald's remains in France.

The Clan MacDonald, and several Highland societies, summoned meetings to protest, and one gentleman of Dundee guaranteed the expense of bringing the body to Scotland, while others were willing to do the same.

Sir Hector MacDonald's son and Lady MacDonald's solicitors consented to the removal of the body from France.

The "Daily News" declares that there is a feeling in Edinburgh, that a crofter soldier has been hunted down by a big systematic Society attack.

This statement is regarded by the bulk of public opinion as absurd.

Sir Hector MacDonald's son, a lad fifteen years of age, arrived in Paris, to escort his father's remains to Scotland.

THE FAR EAST.

THE TROUBLE IN KWANGSI.

HUNAN THREATENED.

A PEKING native correspondent of the "N. C. News," writing of the apathy with which news of the dangerous spread of rebellion in Kwangsi is received by the Empress Dowager and her advisers, states that severia prominent officials in the capital, whose native province is Hunan, have been lately quite disturbed at the receipt of home letters reporting the near approach of Kwangsi rebels into Hunan. It is recalled that when the Taiping rebellion, which also began in Kwangsi, obtained headway after, Kwangtung Hunan was the next province invaded by the rebels, and apparently the same tactics are to be followed in the present rebellion. In consequence of this Hunanese officials in the capital are becoming anxious for their homes and several leading members of that community have obtained protracted leaves of absence from the Empress Dowager to return to Hunan to look after matters. Amongst these is H. E. Earl Tseng, President of the Imperial Banqueting Court, who arrived lately en route to his native province.

It is reported from Canton (says the "N.-C. Daily News") that Governor Wang Chin-ch'un, of Kwangsi who was recently frustrated in his attempt to get to Kueilin, the capital of province and compelled to fall back again upon Nanningfu as already stated in a recent 'Note,' has been so harassed there and almost surrounded by the rebels that he has been forced to make a further retrograde movement in the direction of Wuchou. In the meantime Governor Wang has been appealing for aid to his brother Governors of Yunnan, Kueichou, Hunan, and Kiangsi whose borders are near Kuangsi province; but apparently without much avail, for those officials themselves fearing a near invasion from Kuangsi desire to keep all their troops with them.

The Canton Correspondent of the Hong Kong Telegraph writing on March 23rd, says:—

Regarding the reported capture of Nanning city by the Kwangsi rebels, the native papers here corroborate the information published in the Telegraph a few days since, and state that the accuracy of the report that the city is now in their hands is vouched for by the fact that local merchants have received communications from their Nanning houses asking if money to pay the ransom will be forthcoming.

A CLAN FIGHT.

Two villages just back of Ko Tong, on the Tsung Fa river and about twenty-five miles from Canton, have had a lively fight. For some days guns were freely used. At last one village ran short of ammunition. Fearing an attack by the other villiage the women and children were loaded with valuables and under cover of night were sent to a neighbouring village. Their movements became known and when nicely started upon the road, their enemies came upon them and took all their valuables. So serious did the trouble become that the large market of Ko Tong was closed lest any of the parties to the fight might take refuge in the market and involve the place in the fight. Several hundred soldiers have been sent from Canton to bring about a settlement of the trouble.

THE KWANGSI FAMINE.

Reports from Kwangsi tell of the terrible suffering from famine. Thousands of the people are without food and must depend upon the bounty of others. The missionaries of the Christian Alliance are feeding hundred. But with all that is being done, many are dying from starvation. The traffic in children is also very large, parents sell their children for almost nothing.

RIVALS NEAR THE THRONE.

LI AND YUAN SHIH-K'AI.

Ostensibly, (says the "N. C. Daily News)," Sheng Kung-pao's trip to the North by the Anping, is for the purpose of personally looking after the railway arrangements, for the comfort of the Empress Dowager when she starts for the Western mausolea, and the telegraph communications for which he is in a measure still responsible. The real meaning of the trip has, however, a much deeper significance; nothing less than a determined effort to wrest back the power and prestige of which he was lately so unexpectedly and ruthlessly shorn through the instrumentality (perhaps a harsher term may be used) of Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai. Relying upon his present power and his influence over the Empress Dowager, the overbearing manners and haughty disregard of the feelings of even the most powerful at Court such, for instance, as the notorious chief eunuch Li Lien-ying, of Viceroy Yuan, have raised most bitter enemies against himself. It is stated that alarmed at the rapidly rising power of the Viceroy this chief eunuch has come forward as the self-elected champion of Sheng Kung-pao, and has been heard to declare to his intimates that Yuan Shih-k'ai" progress must be stopped at all costs. 'Do you know' continued the eunuch wrathfully. 'Yuan has attempted to lessen even my influence with the Empress Dowager? This I can never forgive, Sheng has been almost extinguished by the new upstart. I will now make it my ambition to restore Sheng Kung-pao his honours, and more too, just for the sake of spiting our mutual enemy. If there is present any one who is intimate with Sheng Kung-pao, tell him what I now say. Tell him to come to Peking and I will help him to the best of my power. Let Yuan then beware! Sheng Kung-pao has now actually gone up to Peking and time will show whether the eunuch can make good his words or not.

M. P.'S AS DIRECTORS.

IN the Chancery Division on March 24 Mr. Justice Buckley had before him the case of the Telescriptor Syndicate, Ltd. This was a motion by Mr. Claude Scott, a contributory add creditor, to stay the winding up of this company. In the winding-up the directors, amongst whom were Sir Joseph Lawrence, M.P., and Mr. Hayes Fisher, M P., had been directed to attend before the Official Receiver for examination. They had not done so, and the motion was directed to stand over in order that they might do that which, as his lordship said, they ought to have known they should do as businessmen.

Mr. Roger Wallace, K.C., Sir Joseph Lawrence, and Mr Hayes Fisher, M.P., and other directors, stated that they did not attend for examination because the were informed it was not necessary for them to do so. The company was intended to be a private one, and the directors had done nothing but what they thought they were entitled to do. They were perfectly willing to submit to any further examination, but nothing had been shown which rendered it desirable that the winding up should continue. On behalf of Sir J. Lawrence and Mr. Hayes Fisher, it was stated by counsel that without admitting that they were under any liability, they would see that no bona-fide creditor lost anything by reason of his dealings with the company while they were directors

His lordship reserved judgment.

THE CAPTURE OF KANO.

HOW THE CITY WAS STORMED.

A GALLANT ASSAULT.

Reuter's correspondent, writing from Kano, February 3rd, says:—The troops forming the expedition against Kano, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Morland, left the advanced post of Zaria on the afternoon of the 29th ultimo, and encamped for the night at a point ten miles outside the city. As the Emir of Kano's country extended to within a day's march of Zaria, the greatest care was taken to prevent anything like a surprise. From the first the force proceeded in close formation, with two guns abreast, and the troops were so disposed that that the length of the column was greatly lessened, and square could be formed with the utmost rapidity in case of attack.

There was no fighting for the first two days, but on the morning of February 1st, while the troops were advancing, screened on the front and on the flanks by mounted infantry, the enemy's cavalry were encountered a few miles from the walled town of Faki, about midway between Zaria and Kano. The mounted infantry at once went in pursuit, and drove the horsemen in the direction of the town. The latter at once went through the gates, all of which were then shut and the walls manned. Pending the arrival of the main column, a force of mounted infantry, under Captain Porter, was posted to watch the gates.

Shortly afterwards Colonel Morland came up, and endeavoured to persuade the Faki people to submit and lay down their arms, but this they refused to do. The local King, too, threatened to decapitate anyone who entered his town. Accordingly the guns were brought up, and their fire was directed on the main gate, which was partially destroyed. A storming party with axes was forthwith dispatched, under Captain Mackenzie, to force their way through what remained of the gate, and occupy a high rock inside the walls commanding the town. This was successfully accomplished.

When the storming party entered the place it was found that the King and three chiefs, with their horses, had been killed by a shell which had penetrated the gate. It was learned subsequently that the King, with a body of his cavalry, had been waiting just inside the gate, presumably in order personally to prevent the British from effecting an entry, but when the shell burst among them the people became terror-stricken. The defenders left their position on the walls, and fled. A force of 60 cavalry also succeeded in dashing out of another gate, and, although pursued by mounted infantry, in getting clear with slight loss. Lieutenant Wright, of the mounted infantry, was wounded, and 30 of the enemy were killed. Captain Abadie, Resident at Zaria, who is accompanying the force, succeeded in inducing the Faki people to submit without further fighting. Later in the day Colonel Morland had a palaver with the chiefs, and put one of them in charge of the town. The majority of the people said that they had only resisted because the King compelled them to do so.

STORMING THE GATE.

Last night, after a march of 18 miles, the British encamped in a strong position six miles from Kano, the Emir's cavalry falling back on the city as the troops advanced. At six o'clock this morning Colonel Morland set out from camp, leaving the carriers in a practically impregnable zareba surrounded by wire entanglements, with 76 men and a maxim under Captain Hall. Two hours later the column halted within 800 yards of the walls of Kano, a few shots having been previously exchanged between the scouts on both sides. The loopholed walls, which had been strengthened, were nearly 40 feet high, and strongly held. Banners were flying in every direction, and the arrival of the column was the signal for the opening of gun and rifle fire. The maxims were placed in position at 400 yards' range, and four guns were brought into action against the main gate. After an hour's engagement it was found impossible to breach this gateway, and the walls, which were 40 feet thick at the bottom and 4 feet at the loopholes, proved quite impervious to the fire of the 75 millimetre guns. An attack was accordingly directed against another gate further to the west, a force being left at the main gate to hold the defenders there.

After the bombardment had been kept up for some time a hole was made in the second gateway, and a storming party under Lieutenants Dyer and Gascoigne was dispatched to carry it by assault. In the rear of this force followed Captain Farquhar with a party carrying axes and a ladder party with scaling ladders. The storming party rapidly advanced to within a hundred yards, the massed buglers sounded the charge, and a dash was made for the gate under a heavy fire from the walls. An entrance was effected, and the moment Lieutenant Dyer, who was at the head of the storming party, entered the city the enemy left the walls. A force of cavalry stationed inside the gate also contrived to escape, together with several hundred footmen. Meanwhile, the guns had been taken through the gate, and the whole force started in pursuit. A large force of cavalry re-formed as if about to charge, but bolted on some shrapnel being poured into them, about 200 of the horsemen being killed. The main gate was now evacuated by the enemy, but it took the British force there twenty minutes to force an entrance.

INSIDE THE CITY.

Inside the city walls there is an intervening space of two miles before the city proper is reached, and Colonel Morland endeavoured to get all the fighting done here so as to prevent damage to the houses or conflicts in the narrow and tortuous streets, When reaching the inhabited portion of the city, the troops were re-formed in readiness for another attack, but no further opposition was met with, and Colonel Morland marched to the King's Palace, which was occupied, This was found to be in itself a strong fort, surrounded by a high wall and covering 50 acres of ground. The King had bolted, having started off for Sokoto with a thousand cavalry on January 2nd, but he had left his leading fighting men behind with orders to fight to the death. His armoury was also left intact under a custodian, who died at his post. All the soldiers and carriers have been quartered in the Palace.

Admirable arrangements were made to prevent looting, and not a single house in the town was damaged by the bombardment. The enemy's fighting force include 1 800 cavalry and 5,000 infantry, of whom 300 were killed. The loss fell entirely on the fighting men. None of the leading Fulani are believed to be now in the town, although it is impossible to speak with certainty on this point at present, as the place is 15 miles round. The British captured 80 horses, several rifles, three British carbines several hundred guns, and a large quantity of powder and cartridges. Many of the latter were French, and there is reason to believe that there were French deserters among the defenders. The townspeople are quite quiet. Colonel Morland will leave for Sokoto in a few days.

Lieutnant Dyer was twice wounded in leading the storming party, once severely by a sword cut on the wrist, and slightly on the arm by an arrow. Lieutenant Farquhar was slightly wounded in the arm. Up to the present 12 men have been reported wounded. Lieutenant Wright had his horse shot under him.

THE TROUBLE IN THE MALDIVES.

"NO REVOLUTION."

RIGHTFUL SULTAN ON THE THRONE.

MR. CARIMJEE JAFFERJEE, who chartered the B. Ethiopia for a trip to the Maldives, has, with the return of the vessel from Male to-day, says the "Times of Ceylon" of April 8th, received letters with regard to the recent revolution and dethronement of the Sultan's Regent. Mr. Carimjee Jafferjee mentioned that, from the letters received it appeared that the natives were very quiet and satisfied with the rule of Samsudeen, whom most of them recognised as the rightful heir to the throne, being the son of the late Sultan Ibrahim Noordeen. The population, he said, were quite content with the new state of things.

The "Ethiopia, which took a consignment of rice for Male, brought back 800 bags of Maldive fish and 500 bundles of coir yarn.

Capt. Skinner, who took the "Ethiopia" on its latest special trip, had, had a pleasant time in the little island of Male, were the much-talked about new Sultan now rules. He says there is no ground for the statement that a revolution has occurred in the Maldives. "The young man who now rules," he observed, "is the rightful heir to the throne, and the man who is away in Suez was simply acting as Regent for him during his minority." To illustrate the present tranquil state of the island, Capt Skinner said that with his chief officer and the chief engineer, he was invited to the Sultan's residence and received Royal treatment and on his departure he was presented with a couple of famous Maldivian mats and a small heifer which was such pretty animal that it was suitable only for a pet. The present occupant of the throne is a young man; he is some-what nervous, and has never been beyond the limits of the Maldivian Islands.

A CURIOUS find is chronicled in an American paper. Among the heterogeneous items found in the stomach of a shark captured off the coast was an aluminium case containing a readers ticket of admission to the British Museum Reading-room." One is glad that so voracious a visitor has died before any use could be made of the ticket. But whence did he obtain the ticket, and what householder guaranteed his character? Did he have the original owner for dinner and keep the ticket in the hope of improving his mind?

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION.

NEW RAILWAY WAGONS.

TRAFFIC ON THE NILE.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

THE latest reports on the American cotton situation say that some experienced people are bears owing to the dearness of the price, the fact that if the world's visible supplies are half a million bales smaller than a year ago spinners' stocks are 425,000 bales larger than then, that only bad weather in Texas and the Mississippi Valley is keeping down receipts, that Mississippi floods usually mean little more than good fertilising of the fields, that Manchester is holding aloof, and that the margin of profit of American mills has almost disappeared, so that they cannot go on buying. The bears instance, too, the possibility of monetary stringency, which, they contend, would have more effect than usual owing to the great magnitude of the speculation—a magnitude which has been sufficient to attract the attention of the financial world of Wall-street. It is said, too, that Philadelphia people are making every preparation to fight any bull deal in the May option by buying low grades in the South for the purpose of delivering, and thus breaking the deal, as they did that of Mr. Price in January when they tendered 100,000 bales. But bulls, although, like their bear opponents, they are constantly trading "in and out," seem to stand by their convictions and to keep their main speculative "line" pretty well intact. They are encouraged by the bad weather in the South, the danger of Mississippi floods, the lateness of the planting season the moderate volume of the receipts, and the stubborn strength of the spot markets. Mr. Sulley is in the trading ring daily, sharply watching the market and his Philadephia and Wall-street opponents, and now and then buying openly. His clique has lightened its load a little, but is still heavily committed to the bull side, if some shrewd judges are not at fault. One of the sharpest operators here, a man who has made a big fortune in the past on the short side, expresses this opinion:—"The bulls have the best of it if they have the money to carry the deal through." Meantime New York is losing its stock, and prices here are relatively low if we compare them with those of the South.

Late New Orleans despatches reported that sentiment there was being influenced by a decided falling off in the demand from spinners not only in that market but also at Memphis and other important points, and a house here with New Orleans connections said:—"The visible supply of American shows a deficiency of over half a million bales, but spinners hold nearly half a million more than they did a year ago. Therefore the so-called strong statistical position is only on the surface and confirms the fact that spinners are better supplied with the raw article than they have been for years. Such being the case, they are in a position to withdraw from the market and fall back on their reserve supply. From present indications it looks as though they would refuse to follow any further advance, and may possibly pursue a hand-to-mouth policy from now on. The fear of manipulation exists in all markets, yet supply and demand will eventually regulate prices." According to official advices a small acreage was planted for cotton in Florida during the week. A Natchez (Mississippi) despatch said:—"The water has gone over the top of the private levee at Ashland and Cyprus Grove, forty miles north of this place. The water will cover eight or ten plantations, 15,000 acres of rich cotton lands." Jackson, in the same State, reports that Pearl river continues to rise, with, however, little damage, except to delay farm work. Meridian (Mississippi) writes that the weather is the worst ever known in that section for the time, and no work has been done in preparing for the next crop. The following reports have been received from various stations in Texas:—Granger: "Roads never in worse condition." Appleby: "Farm prospects gloomy." Bonham: "Cotton all gone." Galveston: "Crop preparations over greater portion of State sixty days late. Prospects the worst for twenty years past. Fields flooded." Paris: "Acreage will be greatly increased." Dallas: "Never such congestion in the history of Texas roads." Columbia: "River ten miles wide. Farms under water." Nacogdoches: "Wet weather is a record-breaker. Broken down wagons and vehicles of all kinds line roads." From Little Rock, Arkansas, it is intimated that not over one-third as much cotton is left as last year; but the movement in the State will probably steadily decrease. Ten cents brought all the cotton out regardless of weather and the condition of the roads. Birmingham (Alabama) says that stocks at the small towns are much smaller than a year ago, and adds that the current big receipts from certain points were probably caused by a movement from the threatened flood districts.

Mr. G. S. Gibb, general manager of the North-Eastern Railway Company, presided last week at the annual meeting of the York Railway Institute. Mr. Gibb referred to the visit of Colonel Yorke, of the Board of Trade to the United States to study the railway systems. As regarded the size of wagons, Colonel Yorke endorsed fully what the railway managers of many of the large systems in this country had been doing. The value of the large wagon in railway working seemed beyond the possibility of dispute. The use of large wagons for some kinds of traffic did not necessarily involve their use for all, subject only to this that there must be as little mixing as possible. Large wagons could not profitably be used for some kinds of traffic, but for a large proportion they were far better and more suitable than the small seven, eight, or ten-ton wagons, which had been in general use. What Colonel Yorke said about mineral wagons had a special interest for them in the North-Eastern district, and it was most satisfactory to find that he confirmed the conclusions at which they had arrived. The 40-ton wagons, which they might have seen on the North-Eastern line recently, were splendid wagons, where they could be used, much superior from the point of view of mechanics and dynamics to the smaller wagons, but they were not suitable for universal use. They could be profitably used in many places and for certain descriptions of general traffic, but the mineral wagon which the North-Eastern Railway Company were building for general use—of course to be gradually introduced as traders found, as he had no doubt they would find, the benefit of using these wagons—was a 20-ton wagon on four wheels, and he was glad to say that this was the exact type of wagon which Colonel Yorke approved. Many British wagon building companies including the Metropolitan Wagon Company, Birmingham, have received orders from the Caledonian Railway Company for 16-ton wagons. This railway company has decided to build no less than 1,000 16-ton wagons.

Mr. Acting Vice-Consul T. Trood, in his report from Samoa, tells us that during 1902 Samoa has shown considerable progress as compared with previous years. Nearly all the goods imported, except those from the United States, reach the islands by the Union New Zealand Steamship Company service, a good deal coming from Germany, being transhipped at Sydney, but the principal trade is with Auckland and Sydney houses. The goods arrive in Samoa within three weeks from their being ordered, and, as far as it can be learned, the difference in cost between those articles bought in Australasia and those ordered from the United Kingdom is, generally speaking, not sufficiently great to set off the disadvantages of delay, extra freight, &c., incidental to purchases at home. Besides this, orders for goods, with one or two exceptions, are too small to enable the ordinary Apia buyer to approach the manufacturer in the United Kingdom. The staple articles of trade are galvanised iron roofing, barbed wire for fencing, hardware, lumber, cheap prints, sheeting, long-cloth, coloured handkerchiefs, soap, kegged beef (40 to 50 lbs.), tinned meat, tinned and kegged salmon, kerosene oil, tinned biscuit. One-horse carriages (not too expensive), harness, and bicycles find a steady demand. Clothing has a limited sale for Europeans. Mr. Trood points out, however, that the market is very limited the imports seldom reaching £100,000 per annum, and that has to be divided between Germany, the British colonies and the United States, so that the Samoas' trade at present, is really of no importanc to the manufacturer; should, however, planting prove a success matters will alter, and the island trade be worth seeking. Various inquires from Englishmen reach the Consulate respecting Samoa. For their information Mr. Trood says that the country offers no inducement to needy immigrants of any nationality. Knowledge of the German language by persons seeking employment in Apia is necessary. Trading and storekeeping are completely exhausted.

A new automatic loom which promises to be of the greatest value has been designed by Mr. James Cowburn, of Radcliffe, Lancs. While the loom is still the subject of experiments, it appears to have reached a high stage of development, and the claim is made that it will effect a 10 per cent. increase in production, a 10 per cent. economy of expense, and at least a 10 per cent. advance in the weavers' wages. According to the writer of a long article in the "Manchester Guardian" the Cowburn device is now at work on a Pilling loom. He writes: The six shuttles used now have been in constant use during the two years occupied in its construction and testing. Failure to discharge the shuttle seems impossible. The weft fork, brought into action by the absence of the line of weft, does its work; the hinged floor of the opposite shuttle-box is lifted, and the entering shuttle vanishes through the cavity thus revealed into the shuttle-shoot. It is there caught, held by a swell operating conjointly with the usual box swells, and remains at the point of discharge until the next shuttle comes into action. Finally it drops quietly into the shuttle receptacle near to the weaver. A great point in favour of Mr. Cowburn's invention is that the inventor has the experience of an employer and is a practical weaver and tackler. It is asserted that all kinds of one-shuttle looms can be fitted with the Cowburn mechanism. No hint is given as to when this remarkable loom may be expected to appear on the market—the weft-feeder motion, arranged so as to avoid broken picks, was patented as recently as last week.

Traffic on the river Nile seems to be steadily increasing, and is expected to play an important part in the industrial and commercial development of Egypt, besides serving, as canal traffic does in other countries, as a check on railway charges. With the abolition of Nile dues at the end of 1900, remarks an Alexandria authorithy, the navigation of the river received a notable impetus, and Lord Cromer's prediction of a great increase of river traffic has been abundantly justified, though it is difficult to obtain detailed statistics, as many of the barges belong to individual private owners, the formation of companies and combinations being still only in its infancy. The Railway Administration, however, has admitted, in its latest report, that the suppression of the bridge tolls immediately resulted in a great increase of water-borne traffic. The goods carried to and from Alexandria alone, by water, were trebled in volume in 1901 as against 1900, the increase being from 103,320 tons to 317,210 tons. The commodities composing the increase sent up the river were chiefly coal, timber, iron, building materials, petroleum, piece-goods, provisions and general merchandise; while the increase received at Alexandria was mainly cotton, cotton-seed, grain, sugar, molasses, and other agricultural produce. The revision of the railway tariff, in the direction of higher rates, has apparently continued to stimulate carriage by water; indeed it is hinted that it has been more effective than the abolition of the dues on the Nile. The steam barges now run between Alexandria and Cairo in two days, though the boats employed in carrying coal, mineral waters, and other cheap and heavy merchandise take several days, or even a week or two. The percentage of loss and damage, though little different by water from that by railway at places on the main line, is considerably less by water than by rail at towns off the main line, where sidings, shuntings, and unloadings are necessary. This is especially so in the case of coal which at many points of the railways suffers considerable depletion at the hands of experienced depredators.

The latest statistics showing the production of pig-iron in the United States are the returns of the number of furnaces in blast and the aggregate capacity of output per week collected on March 1. The output rate on that date is given as 355,333 tons per week, which again beats any previous record, and testifies to a decided recovery after the falling-off shown by the figures on February 1, when 343,111 tons per week was recorded, as against 353,800 tons per week indicated on January 1. The slackening shown at the beginning of February was attributed to the consequences of the coal strike last year and the deficient supply of other materials owing to the blocking of the railway. The further increase is not unreasonably regarded as a justification for the belief that the American output will soon be fully equal to the American demand and make any reliance on the foreign markets unnecessary. Meanwhile furnace stocks of American iron seem to be increasing gradually, though at only a slow rate. The stocks are still small compared with former years, but with a diminished output during February there was an addition of 35,712 tons to the furnace stocks sold and unsold. Here again, it is said, however, that the accumulation was merely due to deficient railway facilities for transport, and not to slackening market requirements. Still, there has been a gradue increase for some months past, which may indicate some slackening of demand in the United States after the exceptionally extensive requirements of the past few years; on November 1 last the furnace stocks were 71,858 tons, on December 1 94,295 tons, on January 1 99,895 tons, on February 1 119,641 tons, and on March 1 159,353 tons.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 11.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT,

The unexpired portion of the combined leave for six months granted, in Notification No 21 dated the 24th Oct 1902 to Mr H W C Carnduff C I E, I C S Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept who reported his return to duty on the afternoon of the 22nd March 1903 is hereby cancelled, Mr Carnduff has been placed on special duty in the Legislative Dept of the Govt of India with effect from the 23rd March 1903.

HOME DEPARTMENT,

Mr A P Handley Barrister-at-Law took his seat as an officiating Judge of the High Hourt of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 20th March.

Mr Saroda Charn Mitter took his seat as an officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort william in Bengal on the 17th March.

The services of Mr A M A C Galletti de Cadilhac of the Indial Civil Service are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Legislative Dept,

Mr A B Miller Official Trustee of Bengal is granted leave of absence for six months with effect from the 1st May 1903 under Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr W C Graham, Barrister-at-Law is appointed to act as Offical Trustee of Bengal during the absence on leave of Mr A B Miller or until further orders.

The services of Lieut E S Percy-Smith 19th Bengal Lancers are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE,

Sir G Watt Kt C I E Reporter on Economic Products to the Govt of India, on special duty with the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture as Director of the Exhibition of Indian Art Manufactures at Delhi is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 14th April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it and in continuation furlough for eighteen months,

Mr I H Burkill Offg Reporter on Economic Products to the Govt of India will continue to officiate in that appointment during the absence on leave of Sir G Watt Kt C I E or until further order.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,

Capt S B A Paterson Indian Army a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd class) is posted as an Assistant to the Resident in Mewar vice Capt C T Ducat Indian Army transferred.

The notification of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept No 734-I-B dated the 46th Feb 1903 is hereby cancelled

The Gov Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr James Malcolm Fraser as Acting Consul for Denmark at Aden during the absence of Mr E Somerville Murray.

Mr. J. M'Neill Whistler, whose "Carlyle" adorns the Glasgow Municipal Art Gilleries, is to have the degree of LL. D. conferred on him at the forthcoming Glasgow University graduation ceremony; but to the regret of Glaswegians the honour is to be conferred "in absentia." as the author of "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies" will be unable, owing to the state of his health, to make the journey North.

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SEQUEL TO A WAR MISHAP.

REDUCED TO RANKS WITHOUT COURT MARTIAL.

ACTION AGAINST GENERAL RUNDLE.

The action brought by Mr. Robert Edmondson, ex-sergeant-major of the Imperial Yeomanry, against Major-General Sir Henry Macleod Leslie Rundle, Viscount Valentia, Major John Fowle, and Captain James Henry Ensor, to recover damages for alleged false imprisonment in South Africa during the late Boer War, was heard in the King's Bench Division before Mr. Justice Lawrence and a special jury. Mr. Broxholme, Mr. Miller Maguire, and Mr. Le Mesurier appeared for the plaintiff; and the Attorney-General and Mr. Henry Sutton for the defendants.

THE PLAINTIFF'S CASE.

Mr. Broxholme, in opening the case, said that the defendants admitted the arrest, but pleaded that it was not illegal or false imprisonment. They also put forward certain legal pleas which he would deal with later. Whatever might be the result of the case—whether a verdict was given for the plaintiff or for the Crown—the plaintiff would, he felt sure, have the sympathy of the jury. He was convinced that they would say that the plaintiff had not received that justice he ought to have received, and that every man ought to receive, whether he was in the Army or in the Navy or whether he was a civilian, and that they would say there had been a gross miscarriage of justice. It was a case of a unique character, because the plaintiff had been kept under arrest for eight months without any charge being made against him whatever, and was then released damaged in health. He then served in five other engagements, and was afterwards degraded to the ranks, and was now plain Mr. Edmondson. At the present moment the plaintiff did not understand how he came before the court as plain "Mr." He (counsel) was not going into that because the "powers that be" had so much authority that there need not be, in certain instances, any trial at all. Each of the defendants said it was not in his power to release the plaintiff, but he would show that one of the defendants had admitted the fact that it was their duty to release him.

A BOER TRAP.

Counsel said he would call the colonel who was the first to receive the plaintiff under arrest, and he would give his version of the matter. Prior to the Boer War the plaintiff had been for ten and a half years in the 21st Hussars, and had served four years abroad. He came into some money and obtained his discharge. On the outbreak of the Bour war he left his wife and children and volunteered for active service again. He joined the Middlesex Yeomanry, out of which the 35th Company of the Imperial Yeomanry was formed. The plaintiff was made squadron sergeant-major, and Captain Firman being ill he was entrusted with the formation of the company, which he carried out in the most satisfactory manner. The plaintiff then went out to South Africa. He was at Senekal when orders were given to force a night march to Lilliefontein and surprise the Boers. It turned out to be a Boer trap which the British force were led into by two Boer spies. A shell suddenly burst among the British, and the Dutch guides bolted. Orders were shouted for the British to gallop for the hill for shelter. The plaintiff, who was in the rear at the time, began to collect his men. The Boers at this stage had got round and almost surrounded him. He collected twenty of the men and made the best of his way through the Boer fire, and eventually, with the loss of three men captured, arrived at Ventersburg, being harassed all the way by the Boers.

THE ARREST.

The plaintiff immediately reported himself, and was placed under arrest by General Rundle, who was in command of the division. The plaintiff was sent to Kroonstad, where he complained of his arrest and asked upon what charge he was detained. Major Fowle conducted an inquiry, which collected evidence, and adjourned generally for the production of further evidence. That was all that was done. The plaintiff asked what the complaint against him was, and was told there was none, but his demand for release was refused. Viscount Valentia came to inspect the company, and the plaintiff made a complaint to him. Viscount Valentia said the matter would be inquired into,

COURT-MARTIAL DEMANDED.

Nothing was done, although, if anything serious was alleged and no evidence could be obtained, the plaintiff should clearly have been released. There could be only one charge which could justify the arrest—cowardice. If it was that, then the plaintiff should have been court-martialled, and, if found guilty, shot. It was a court-martial that he had been demanding all along. The plaintiff afterwards complained to Captain Ensor, who had the power to release him, but without result, and eventually he brought the matter before General Rundle. The only satisfaction, however, the plaintiff could get was that the matter was being investigated, although in the meantime some six hundred courts-martial had been held. He was ultimately released on February 5, 1901, with an intimation that he was liable to be re-arrested. That, said counsel, was what ought to have been done eight months before.

The plaintiff on returning to England, wrote to the War Office complaining that he had never been brought before his commanding officer or acquainted with the nature of his crime, that he had been reduced to the ranks without court-martial or knowing his crime, or being allowed to defend himself in any shape or form. He received a reply from Lord Roberts to the effect that a court of inquiry had been considering the circumstances under which he and twenty men left the force under the command of General Greofell, and that so long as his case was being investigated his arrest was legal. In conclusion, counsel asked the jury by their verdict to say that a man who gave his services to his King and his country, and was willing to lay down his life, was as much entitled to have justice meted out to him as an ordinary and common civilian. He also asked them to say that the defendants had been guilty of a gross dereliction of those duties which devolved upon every officer, who had to maintain the prestige of the Army, to do justice as soon as he possibly could, and obey the orders of his Commander-in-Chief, which formed the head-note of the Army regulations.

THE PLAINTIFF'S STORY.

Mr. Edmondson, in his evidence, said they left Senekal about ten o'clock at night. Where they were marching he did not know, it being pitch dark. The distance was about eleven miles, but they must have marched more than that because they did not arrive at the bivouac until midnight. They commenced the attack at dawn, but their fire was answered from the rear by the Boer guns. The Boers had four big guns, four pom-poms, and two thousand men. Colonel Grenfell's force was completely taken by surprise. The plaintiff's horse was tied to an ammunition cart, but the mules bolted and he was left without a horse. He obtained another horse and started to collect his men. Three of them walked into the hands of the Boers, and were released when Prinsloo surrendered. One of them was given a commission in the regular army. (Laughter.) The plaintiff found that the Boers were pressing upon him on both flanks, and it was a matter of either being cut up or captured. He acted on his own initiative and tried to get round the left flank to join the company, but the Boers were better mounted, and prevented him. He got to a Kafir kraal about one and a half or two miles from the scene of action, and sent out three scouts. The trooper who returned in the direction of the fight was captured. Another reported that the road to Wynberg was full of Boers; and the third stated that the country towards Ventersdorp was open. As he did not mean to be either captured or cut up, the plaintiff made with his men for Ventersburg. Immediately he left the kraal he was forced upon by the Boers who had been waiting for him, and who followed him up for twenty miles to Ventersburg village.

DID NOT KNOW THE CHARGE.

Three days later he was arrested, and during the whole eight months he was detained he could obtain no information as to the charge against him. He did not know now. The court of inquiry was merely adjourned for further evidence, and nothing was stated as to the charge against him. At Kroonstad he fell ill owing to the insanitary state of the camp, and was sent up to Harrismith at his own request. He was asked if he would like to be invalided home, and he refused as he was under a cloud.

By his Lordship: All he could learn was that the court of inquiry had reference to what had occurred at Lilliefontien. Continuing, the plaintiff said that after his release he served in three engagements as squadron sergeant-major. On March 12, 1901, he was informed that he had been reduced to the ranks by order of the Commander-in-Chief. He asked Captain Ensor the reason, and he replied that he did not know. It was all a mystery to him.

The plaintiff agreed with the account of the Lilliefontein engagement given in the "Daily Graphic" by Captain Mildmay, M. P., who was there. He wrote to Captain Mildmay, thanking him for his impartial report, but got no answer. Owing to his being reduced to the ranks he had lost many of his friends, some of whom were in a position to deprive him of means, and had done so. He had also been deprived of his good character, and was given one marked "indifferent." Consequently no one would employ him. He had also lost his right to a medal and gratuity.

THREATENING LORD ROBERTS.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General: He knew that the court of inquiry was held to investigate the cause of his absence from Colonel Grenfell's force. He was in "open" arrest and allowed to walk about the camp. He had written to Lord Roberts, threatening that if he failed to obtain redress he would tour the United Kingdom to lecture on the disadvantages of the Army, and endeavour to obtain a repeal of the Army Act, 1897. He wrote that not to intimidate the authorities, but to induce them to look into his case. The Boer fire opened from a kopje on the east. About ten minutes had elapsed before the Boers got round far enough to prevent him joining the rest of the force. It was impossible for him to get through. He got a message by a trooper ordering him to line a Kaffir kraal, and was making his way for it when two of his troopers rode over from the kraal and told him they had received orders to evacuate as the Boers were coming in there. Those troopers were not in Court. They would have been available if he had obtained a court-martial, but all evidence had dwindled away. He reported to Colonel Sitwell that the force had been surprised and routed. Asked if he did not know that the force stood its ground and repulsed the Boers, the plaintiff said, "If you cannot get away you must stand your ground."

His Lordship: That is not the only reason for standing your ground, I hope.

The plaintiff said the force was completely surrounded, and General Brabant came up and relieved it. He knew now that only three on the British side were killed. When he reported to Colonel Sitwell that the force was surprised and routed, he meant that they had been surprised. Everything was in disorder, and the men stampeded. Seventy-five per cent. of the men of his company were unable to ride until he had licked them into shape.

His lordship: But your men got to Ventersburg. (Laughter.)

COLONEL SITWELL'S EVIDENCE.

Colonel Sitwell, second in command of the Northumberland Fusiliers, said that at the time of the engagement at Lilliefontein he was in command of the Ventersburg Road Station. The plaintiff made a statement, upon which the witness telegraphed to General Kelly-Kenny and General Knox that the flying column under Colonel Grenfell had been surprised and routed. He could not say for certain if the plaintiff actually used the word routed, but that was what his statement conveyed to him. He afterwards received orders from General Kelly-Kenny, commanding the Bloemfontein district, to place the plaintiff under arrest. He did not know with what the plaintiff was charged, and had never heard. The court of inquiry, as laid down in the King's Regulations, was for the purpose of collecting evidence of facts, and in this case, as to the plaintiff's absence and his report that the troops had been routed, which was calculated to spread despondency. The witness did not agree that a man should be released after forty-eight hours if no charge was reported to him. The usual procedure was to adjourn the inquiry. There was an abundance of evidence, but it was forty miles away, and active operations were going on all round. Cross-examined: Owing to the plaintiff's report he had cancelled the movements of certain of his troops. He thought the plaintiff must have had a very shrewd idea of what he was placed under arrest for. Re-examined: He had written to the plaintiff stating that he thought he had been hardly treated. This concluded the plaintiff's case.

The Attorney-General submitted that there was no cause for action. I was a case of soldier in the field on active service, and he contended no action could be brought in a civil court to review the conduct of officers in command in the field under the circumstances. The learned counsel proceeded to cite a whole string of authorities to show that court-martial was the only remedy. He claimed that even if malice were alleged and proved an action would not lie.

In the result judgment was given for the defendants, with costs.

SUBPŒNAING LORD ROBERTS.

Ex-Sergeant Edmondson, who brought the action against Sir Leslie Rundle and others, is a man of considerable resource and intelligence. During the preparation of the case for the prosecution it was found necessary to serve a subpœna upon Lord Roberts. None of the clerks of the firm of solicitors acting for Edmondson were able to effect the service. The task was accordingly assumed by the sergeant himself (says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Daily Despatch"). Proceeding to the War Office, he gradually overcame one obstacle after another until he found himself in the presence of Lord Roberts. The Field Marshal did not suspect the identity of the civil-spoken individual in plain clothes, who served him with a subpœna. Efforts have been made to prevent the necessity of Lord Roberts's appearance in court, but the interests of justice override even the convenience of so illustrious a field-marshal.

UNCLAIMED TREASURES.

There is no lack of treasures in the world; the trouble is that they are all claimed; or if indeed there be any unclaimed (and surely there must be some such), they are so difficult to find that for the rank and file of mankind they might as well be among the claimed treasures, or not exist at all. That was a delightful compliment which Charles Reade paid to old maids when he called them unclaimed treasures. Because a thing is unclaimed or rejected by no means implies its worthlessness. A goodly proportion of the masterpieces of literature have been rejected by publishers, Thackeray's incomparable "Vanity Fair" among the number. The only positive proof of anything being a treasure is it having stood the time test. For thousands of years gold has everywhere been regarded as valuable, and people never seemed less inclined to go back on that opinion than they do to-day. For thirty-four years Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup has been the most popular medicine. Not a year passes without a large extension of its sales nor a day without voluntary testimony as to its power for good. It is a treasure, but by no means an unclaimed one. On the contrary, it is claimed as the family medicine in six hundred thousand (600,000) British homes. There is no matter for wonder in these figures, great as they are when the benefit which it confers is more often than not fully as great as that described in the following legally sworn declaration:—

"I, John Boddy Mintoft, of Nunnington, in the county of Yorkshire, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

"That in spite of skilled medical aid I was for many years a martyr to indigestion and a strangely disordered stomach, and that had it not been for Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup I doubt whether I should be alive to-day. For a year or two before I broke down I never knew what it was to have a day's good health. I was always ailing. The least exertion tired me, and I felt drowsy, despondent, and miserable. Ordinarily I had a very good appetite, but just then my food began to disagree with me, and I felt uncomfortable after it. There was a fulness and distension of the stomach that seemed to affect the heart. My breath was very short. Finally, a pain settled in the chest and under the left shoulder. I ought to have attended to it at once: but unfortunately neglected to do so, consequently the disease developed. I had always an unpleasant taste in the mouth, and my tongue was dry and parched. My appetite, hitherto good, was now very poor and after forcing myself to eat I often had violent pain in the stomach and used to break out into a cold perspiration feeling so chilled that I shivered from head to foot. My condition becoming so serious, I consulted a doctor, but in spite of all he did for me I grew worse, and at the end of six weeks was advised to go into a hospital at York. There I was treated with great kindness, but I think my case must have puzzled the doctors for, after detaining me eleven weeks, they sent me away uncured. Then began the most painful period of my illness. When I got home my mother was shocked at my appearance. She has since said that she believed I had come home to die. I was troubled with obstinate constipation, my sleep was broken, and when I lay awake it seemed as if the bed were sinking under me. Night sweats robbed me of the little strength I had left, and I was soon so weak that I could scarcely walk across the room. To go upstairs, I had to crawl on my hands and knees, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that I got down to the sofa again next day. Thus I was for three years a confirmed invalid. Meanwhile, I had seen a specialist whose treatment seemed to do me good at first; but in the end I found myself as bad as ever. Almost in despair, and as a last resource I tried Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Ah, if only I had tried it before! I began to mend as soon as I had taken half of the first bottle. My appetite improved, slightly it is true, but what I ate agreed with me. The night sweats ceased, and gradually strength returned, so that by the aid of a walking stick I could get about. My convalescence was a long one, but by persevering with the Syrup all the bad symptoms left me, and I was able to resume my work again. My present employment is a very arduous one, compelling me to expose myself to all kinds of weather; still, I feel none the worse for it. Believing that it may benefit some other sufferer I regard it as my duty to make these facts known. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true. By virtue of the Statutory Declaration Act of 1835 (William IV, c. 62). Declared at Malton, in the county of Yorkshire, the 6th of May 1902, by John Boddy Mintoft, before Arthur L. C. Russell, a Commissioner for Oaths.

NONCONFORMIST REVOLT.

MR. PERKS REPUDIATES "C.-B." AND HOME RULE.

Mr. R. W. Perks, M. P., in a long letter to the "Daily Mail," says that Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's declaration at Leeds on Home Rule "renders it of the utmost importance that Protestant Nonconformists should know exactly where they will stand should a Liberal administration come into power." Nonconformists, he says, have had several severe lessons in the past. The Education Act of 1870 was a severe blow to them, second only in its disastrous results to the unjust act of last year. They have worked successfully on behalf of the Liberal candidates at Leeds, Newmarket, Woolwich and Rye, but Mr. Perks warns his co-religionists against doing so in the Chertsey division unless they had a clear and distinct understanding what is to happen in the future should the candidate be returned by the aid of the Nonconformist vote.

The position in the House of Commons is a somewhat peculiar one. We know very well that the aims and ideals of Nonconformists in educational affairs are thoroughly obnoxious to the Irish Party. The Irish members, guided by their priests, have used, and will continue to use, every effort to perpetuate and strengthen clerical control in our elementary schools. They wish, and indeed expect, us to vote vast sums of money towards the establishment and endowment of a Roman Catholic University in Ireland. To both these phases of educational policy British Nonconformity is irrevocably opposed. Whatever the Liberal Whips may say to the contrary, it is evident that the Liberal Party has to make its choice between the Nonconformist alliance and the Irish alliance. At Newmarket, at Woolwich, at Rye, we chose the former, and the result was a magnificent majority. At Liverpool the Liberal Party chose the latter, and the result was failure.

Mr. Perks does not hesitate to say that were he a Chertsey elector he would not vote for Mr. Longman unless he would promise to place the policy of a complete reversal of the Education Act, either by means of a repealing or an amending Bill, before Home Rule, or any other measure. "What we are entitled to," he adds, "is a direct pledge that British Nonconformity shall take precedence of the Irish Catholic Party. It is certain that the Irish vote will be polled, as a rule, against the Liberal Party at the next election. Our leaders must take care that they do not alienate the Nonconformists by an attempt to secure the Irish vote by promises of Home Rule. It is better to face these vital issues now and not have to do so in the throes of a general election."

BRITISH SUBMARINE BOATS.

General satisfaction has been experienced, says "Engineering," at the decision of the Admiralty to lay down ten new submarine boats, which will bring our total to nineteen, for this action of itself establishes the official view that experience in the recent trials of the first boats built justifies confidence in their efficiency as fighting machines. This confidence is the more important in view of France's active policy in this respect. One of their boats recently approached, in broad daylight, an incoming Atlantic liner, which was unconscious of the presence of such a craft, and was "torpedoed." This accomplishment was more sensational than convincing; but it has its effect on the French political attitude, just as the ordering of ten more British submarine boats may be similarly operative as a deterrent. The British boats, whose success has justified this new order, are well represented in an engraving published in "Engineering," which shows No. 5 boat, in the course of its extensive manœuvres, coming up to the surface under the stern of a large warship and suggests what might well happen in war. These submarine boats are 63ft. 4in, long over all, 11ft. 9in. beam, with a displacement of 120 tons; but the new ships are to be much larger. The earlier boats carry four 18in. Whitehead torpedoes, and are driven on the surface at from 8 to 10 knots by internal-combustion engines, and under the water by electric motors. To enable those on board to see everything on the surface, even when the vessel is submerged, a specially effective optical instrument is used; but these and many other improvements introduced in No. 5 boat, and in the others to be built, cannot, for patriotic reasons, be here disclosed. It is enough that the Admiralty experts are satisfied with these craft. Their use, adds "Engineering," may be limited in action; but since between twenty-five and thirty may be built for the price of one battleship, and as the war risk to human life is only in the proportion of 1 to 100 in the battleship, it would seem as if, with our very varied needs in warfare, we could make as effective use of a fleet as of any battleship or cruiser afloat.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO CANADA.

C. P. R. COMPANY'S ALTERED PLANS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has somewhat altered its plans with regard to its new steamship service to this country. Recently, it may be remembered, the company acquired from the Elder, Dempster Line fourteen large steamers. The service the company proposed to run was to be entirely a freight one for some time at least, and it intended to make Liverpool, Bristol, and Glasgow the ports of call on this side, Montreal, Quebec, and St. John's to be the termini on the other side. The company, however, has now decided to drop Glasgow and make London the third port of call in this country. It has also been arranged, we are informed, to have a passenger as well as a freight service from Liverpool. No passengers, however, will be carried from Bristol or London. The service from Liverpool and Bristol will be a weekly one, and from London one of the company's steamers will sail about every ten days. Later on, if anticipations as to trade developments are fulfilled the service from London will also be made a weekly one.

It is not expected that the suggested fast steamship service between Canada and England will be established this year, a fact, it is said, which has influenced the Canadian Pacific Company in deciding to carry passengers on their steamers from Liverpool. Had the company received the contract for its service this year the recently acquired steamers would have been used exclusively for cargo, and faster vessels would have been employed for the passengers and mails.

COLONIES' CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NAVY.

"GOOD HOPE" OF THE CAPE?

The "Cape Times" having called attention to a statement which Mr. Hofmeyr is alleged to have made to an interviewer to the effect that the South African party would probably agree to pay the cost of the maintenance of the cruiser Good Hope, thus, with the present contribution, completing a sum of £150,000 a year, "Ons Land" publishes an interview with Mr. Hofmeyr, in which (the "Telegraph's" correspondent reports) he says he will do nothing contrary to the wishes of the Bond Parliamentary party. "Ons Land" declares that the additional contribution cannot be admitted. The "South African News" has also declared that Colonial finances do not warrant an additional contribution.

On the other hand, the "Cape Times," in several articles dealing with Imperial expenditure, remarks that the Colony, mainly as the result of the war, will shortly show a Budget with the biggest surplus on record. Part of this must be devoted to an equable readjustment of taxation, but the "Cape Times" insists that the necessity for a more adequate cooperation in Imperial defence, either by a further contribution to the Navy or the maintenance of a certain number of Imperial troops, must be recognised.

Speaking at the presentation of War medals to Natal Naval Volunteers, the Governor, Sir H. McCullum, stated (according to a "Standard" despatch) that, as a result of representations to the Admiralty, he thought a warship would b permanently stationed at Durban. The Rattler would remain for the present, and this or some other vessel would be presented to the Colony for the use of the Naval Volunteers, who would be under the orders of the Admiral.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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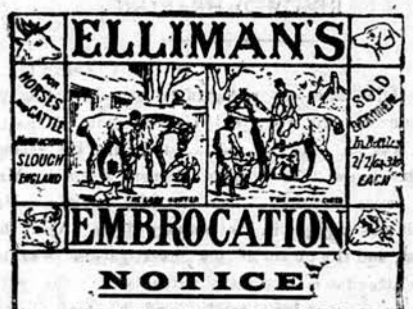

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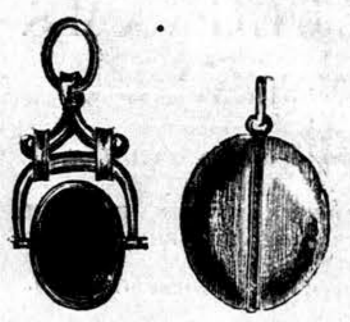

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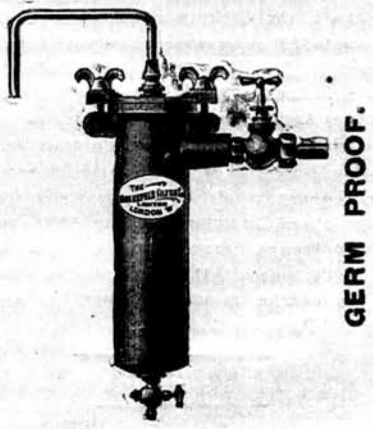

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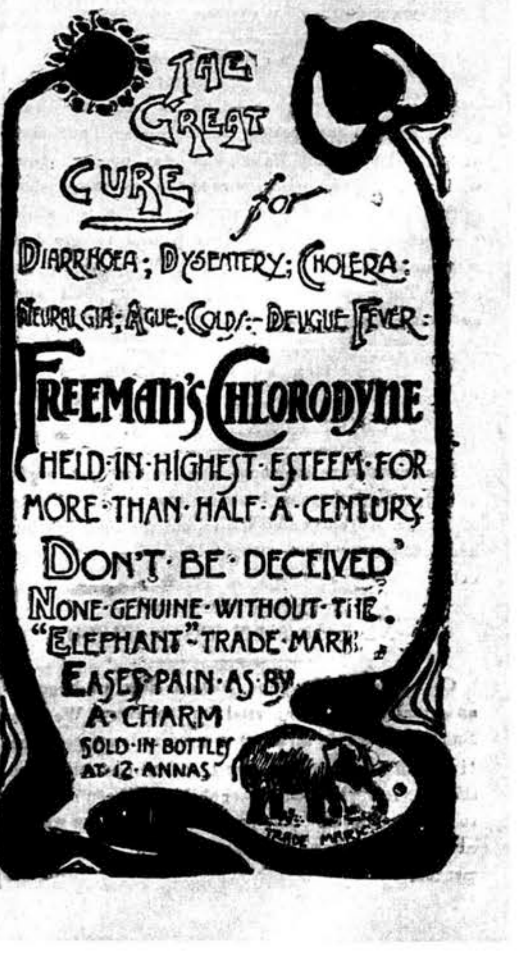

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The electric light is now used for forcing plants in some parts of America, care being taken by the use of screens to eliminate the evil effects of the ultra-violet rays it contains. Electrifying the soil to promote growth, a very old idea, has also been the subject of recent experiments by the Russian Professor Selim Lemstrom. His results go to show that electricity from a static electrical machine applied to the soil at the roots of plants by means of buriod earth-plates augments the energy to which is due the circulating sap. The more fertile the ground the more effective is the electrical treatment.

Electricity thus employed also hastens the ripening of fruits, and roots, &c., as well as increasing the amount of sugar. Id general, M. Lemstrom considers that the gain in development of plants under electrification during growth is about 45 per-cent. Some plants—for instance, pease, carrots cabbages—cannot bear this treatment unless watered. In an article on his experiments, M. Guarini, a well known electrician and inventor in wireless telegraphy asks why this method of horticulture is not adopted more, and himself replies that all inventions or new applications pass through three phases, viz., conception, experimentation, application. Electroculture has only passed out of the second phase, and is entering into the third. Its advantago is now recognised, and it only remains to determine, for its use to become general, whether it will pay.

An extraordinary fact has been communicated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, by M. Lippmann, the well-known electrician and physicist, who discovered the "interference" method of photographing in natural colours. It has been discovered by MM. Curie and Delaborde that radium, the new substance which emits peculiar rays, is also a permanent generator of heat. The discoverers, assert that they are not mistaken, and have checked the result by experiments. The temperature of radium is always about 1 1-2 degrees Centigrade above the surrounding temperature. Existing theories, so much the worse for them, do not seem to explain the fact. It is facts which our accepted theories cannot account for that lead us to a deeper and wider approximation to the truth. Perhaps Lord Kelvin, who of all men is considered best able, will give his mind to the puzzle.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Moissan, the eminent French chemist, read a paper announcing that he and Professor Dewar had solidified fluor gas by means of liquefied hydrogen. The melting point of the solid gas is given as 233 degrees Centigrade below the freezing point of water, but a temperature of 240 degrees below zero Centigrade was reached. On breaking open the glass tube containing the solid fluor and bringing it into contact with liquid hydrogen, a violent explosion with flame took place, which proves that even at such very low temperatures, so near the "absolute zero" of cold, chemical activity still exists. The only known gas not yet liquefied is helium.

"Geotropism" is the name given to the tendency of roots to thrust themselves into the soil. It is greatest in the principal axis, or tap-root, and least in the roots farthest from it, or in the fine "hair" roots. Saussure found by experiment that roots, like leaves, absorb oxygen and give out carbonic acid. But as there is most oxygen in the surface layer of the ground fruit-growers give a horizontal direction to the secondary roots of their trees, or counteract their geotropism as far as possible.

This is done by cutting off the downward seeking, or geotropical ends, of the roots, planting in shallow soil, and so on. A new and more advantageous process has recently been introduced by a Belgian horticulturist, M. Van Hulle. In the hole dug for the root of the tree he builds a truncated cone of hard earth, not aerated, with a hole in the top, into which he puts the end of the tap root. The secondary roots, however, spread out to gain the aerated soil around, and avoid the hard soil of the cone, into which their soft extremities can scarcely penetrate.

Messrs. J. H. Dallmeyer have introduced a new binocular called the "Service." It is made for opera and field use, in sizes magnifying from four to twelve times, and weighing from 13 to 16 ounces.

According to M. Dufour, of Lausanne, for several years past the earth has absorbed less and less heat from the sun. This does not necessarily mean that the solar heat is diminishing; but that the atmosphere absorbs more as it passes through.

An ice-boat, or sled, driven by a motor, has been invented by Mr. James Macduff, a Scotchman residing in Brooklyn, New York. The petrol or other motor drives an air propelier of ingenious make, and the traveller, who is properly protected from the cold wind, steers and controls the sled like a bicycle.

Mr. Frederick Starr, the American ethnologist, while measuring the Mayas of Tekax. Yucatan, was told that every pure-blooded Maya Indian had a blue or purple spot on his back in the sacral region. It is called "nits," or "bread," and it is an insult to a Maya to refer to his "nits." Mr. Starr, failing to discover the spot on two men and a boy, and having no opportunity of examining babies, determined to watch for the spot on other occasion, and while in mexico he was told that Aztec babies have no such spots, but among the Mayas of Palenque Chiafas, he found the spot on babies of pure blood. In shape and size it varied, but was usually rounded, blue or bluish-purple, and attained a width of nearly an inch in some cases. It is rarely seen in persons over ten months old.

The "Scientific American" gives an illustration of a very curious triumph of the Corean gardener—namely, an armchai rof natural growth, that is to say, formed of a vine which the gardener had bent or twisted so as to produce a chair. It is also studded with seeds of the gingko tree, which had grown into the fibre of the vine. After the chair was fashioned in this way, it was cut from the ground, dried, and polished until it resembled mahogany. It is 3ft. 4in. high, 25in. wide, and owing to the hardness of the wood, weighs over 100lbs.

An expedition has been sent by the Lick Observatory United States, to Peru, in order to study the motion of th sun. that is, of the solar system, through space, Professor Camp-bell hks estimated that it moves at the rate of twelve miles a second, but it is desirable to get as much proof as possible by observing the stars in the southern hemisphere, and hence the Lick party will spend two years there.

The coca plant, Erythroxylon Coca, is being cultivated in the Victoria Botanical Gardens of the Cameroons. Alkaloid makers in Germany found the cultivatod leaves to contain only 0.28 per cent. of the total quantity of alkaloid, but this may be owing to improper drying of the voyage, and it is suggested that coca leaves should be packeSjin air-tight cases.

Although it is not the "silly season," the readers of the daily Press have been entertained during the past week with much cheap copy on the subject of the alleged discovery, says the "Medical Press" by a French professor of a means of making the blind to see. Such statements may be treated with the contempt which one is justified in expressing towards those who lay claim to have discovered the secret of perpetual of motion. Sight—that is to say, sight with definition of objects—is obviously unattainable except by the aid of a highly-complicated and, unfortunately, exceedingly delicate apparatus, such as we find in the visual organ of man and animals. It may be possible to restore vision when only the parts concerned in the transmission of stimuli are concerned, but when the receptive apparatus optic nerve has become useless the restoration ef useful vision is impossible. Stimulation of certain cerebral areas may conceivably give rise to the sensation of light, bu this is the utmost that can be hoped for.

Perhaps Lord Avebury's story of the lady who thought the compass and the thermometer interchangeable because both contained mercury may be capped by Sir Robert Ball's latest. He was showing a visitor a double star through the telescope, and, since his friend was not an expert, Sir Robert thought to improve the occasion by a word or two of information. "One of those stars goes round the others" was his remark. "Yes, I saw it," said the visitor. As a matter of fact, the star in question took a little over nine hundred years to revolve around its fellow! When Sir Robert discusses the causes of the sun's heat it will probably be a surprise to some of his hearers to be told that the sun is not burning, but merely shrinking.

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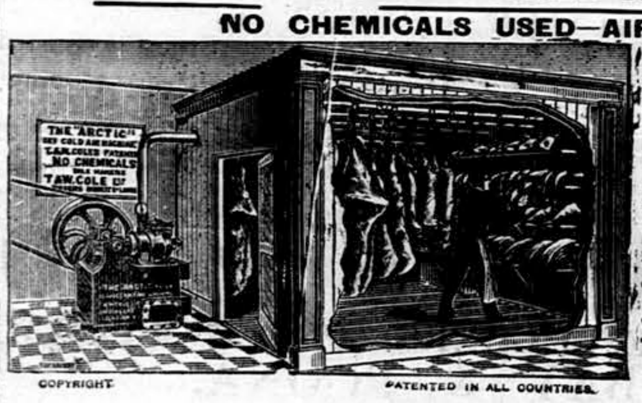
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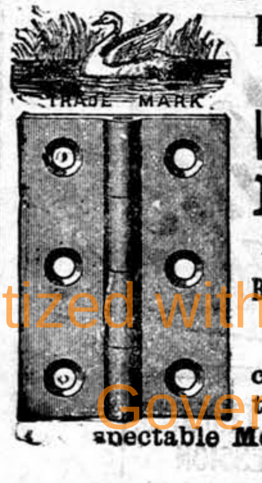

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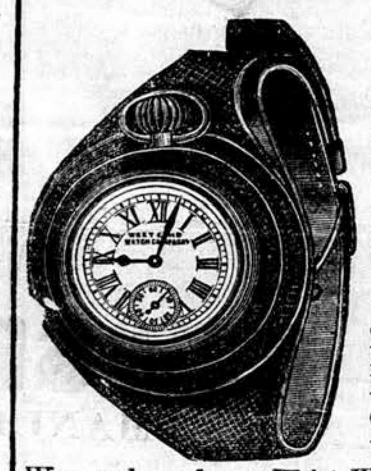

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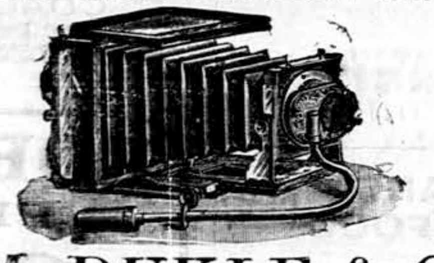

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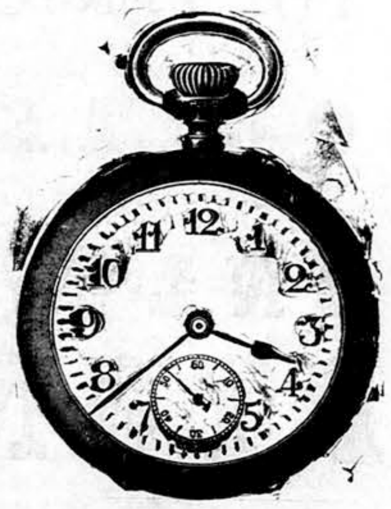

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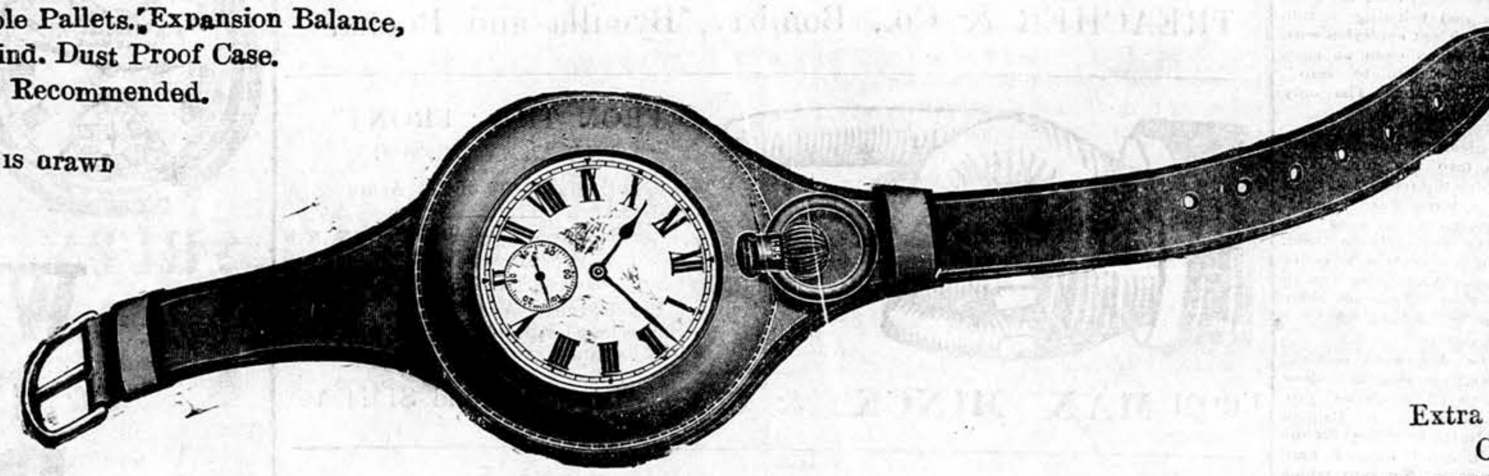

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